



Michigan History

Straits of Mackinac

DECEMBER 1957

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MICHIGAN HISTORY

LEWIS BEESON, Editor

HELEN EVERETT, Associate Editor

VOLUME 41

DECEMBER, 1957

NUMBER 4

PAGE

THE SECOND MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY JOINS THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC	
Edited with an Introduction by Chester McArthur Destler	385
CIVIL WAR LETTERS	Philo H. Gallup 387
MICHIGAN'S PIONEER NEWSPAPERS, A SKETCH	
Elizabeth Read Brown	413
THE GRAND HOTEL	W. Stewart Woodfill 426
REPORT OF MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION PRESIDENT	
Willard C. Wichers	433
EVA ABBOTT	Katherine J. Baker 437
ETHEL WINIFRED BENNETT CHASE	Bernice LeLand 439
MEDA BACON	Mary Phelps and Liva Hawley 443
GERTRUDE TREIBER DAVIS	Winifred E. Wells 448
KATHLEEN N. LARDIE	Gertrude K. Fiegel 457
LOA GREEN	Elizabeth Camburn 461
ELIZA MARIA MOSHER	Lela Duff 464
A. FERN PERSONS	Mabel Gildart and Mary A. Lord 471
ALICE SHATTUCK	Stella Shattuck Travis and William Travis 477
ELIZABETH PRISCILLA WELCH	Mary Manley 480
JENNIE AMELIA WORTHINGTON	Vivian Lyon Moore 485
MICHIGAN NEWS	488
CONTRIBUTORS	508

MICHIGAN HISTORY on microfilm is now available to subscribers through University Microfilms, 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MICHIGAN HISTORY is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December by the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan. Correspondence concerning contributors and books for review may be sent to the editor. The commission assumes no responsibility for statements made by contributors. Entered as second-class matter February 23, 1923, at the postoffice at Lansing, Michigan, under act of August 24, 1912.

The Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry Joins the Army of the Potomac

Edited with an Introduction by

Chester McArthur Destler

Long life to McClellan! he will soon put down Rebellion,
With the Starry Banner floating o'er him!
We are ready at his call, tho' round him we may fall;
We'll wipe out Rebellion to powder, shell and ball.¹

THE SECOND MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS was an important unit of the "Wolverine Brigade" that held the rear of the Army of the Potomac during the retreat from the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). Recruited, initially, as three months volunteers following President Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of April 15, 1861, it was formed on April 25, 1861, at Detroit from uniformed militia companies, with the exception of the Kalamazoo (No. 2) and the Niles (E) Companies.² After brief training at Detroit, and being mustered into federal service as a three year regiment, it entrained for Washington, D. C., where it was among the first regiments to arrive for the relief of the capital. After having been complimented repeatedly by General Winfield Scott on its quality, it became part of the army of General Irvin McDowell. The regiment's excellence must be attributed to its fortune in having as its colonel experienced Israel B. Richardson, who had served with distinction during the Mexican War;³ an exception to the rule among Union regiments, as William Howard Russell of the London Times observed.⁴

¹"Long Live McClellan!" by P.J.C. In Collection of 166 Army Songs, 1861-1865, in library of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati.

²Record Second Michigan Infantry Civil War, 1861-1865, 2:1-3 (Kalamazoo, no date), of the series published under the direction of the Adjutant General of Michigan entitled *Record of Service of Michigan Volunteers in the Civil War, 1861-1865*. Cited hereafter as *Record Second Michigan Infantry*.

³Herman Petzold, *Memoirs of the Second Infantry*, 5-7 (no place, 1897).

⁴William Howard Russell, *My Diary North and South*, 127-28 (New York, 1863).

Philo H. Gallup, aged twenty-one, of Pokagon, Berrien County, joined Company E as a private under Captain Robert Brethschneider at Niles on April 17, 1861, before the ladies of that town gave it a silk flag that became the regimental colors when the Second Regiment was mustered into service at Detroit, May 25, 1861.⁵

His letters home provide a contemporary record of the experiences and reactions to army life of a private in a crack Michigan regiment.⁶ Its strict discipline, the troops' pride in this, and their assertion of the superiority of the Wolverines were important factors in their morale and the unit's superior performance during the early months of the Civil War. Its steadiness under fire at Blackburn's Ford, Virginia, and during the retreat from Manassas; its loyalty to Richardson, who was quickly promoted to command of the Wolverine Brigade; and its discipline while on garrison duty at Washington endeared it to President Abraham Lincoln.

The letters reproduced here, with their original spelling and lack of capitalization and punctuation, extend from May 3, 1861, to January 23, 1862, by which time his regiment had become part of General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac. The remainder of the series are omitted because of lack of historical significance. Gallup was killed in action at Williamsburg during the Peninsular Campaign, May 5, 1862. His staunch Unionism, bravery, scorn for the faint-hearted, humor, fun-loving, readiness to join other soldiers in direct action against civilian secessionists, and pride in the regiment are patent, while the subsequent decline in his morale stems from illness and idleness. His accounts of that unit's brush with the Baltimore mob early in June, 1861, while en route to Washington, supplement the reminiscences of Herman Petzold⁷ and the account in the *Record of Service of Michigan Volunteers in the Civil War 1861-1865*.⁸

⁵Record Second Michigan Infantry, 2-3. On page 72 of this official record his name is spelled "Galopp."

⁶These letters were provided through the courtesy of the Reverend Gordon Smith, formerly of Albion, who loaned them from his father's home in Kalamazoo.

⁷Petzold, *Memoirs of the Second Infantry*, 5-7.

⁸Record Second Michigan Infantry, 2:1-3.

CIVIL WAR LETTERS

Philo H. Gallup

Detroit May 3d, 1861

Dear Father

i take my pen in my hand to let you no that i am well and i hope that i shal find you injoying the same helth i hav thought of home severl times the onley time that i think of it is when i gow too bead wee hav hard bead they are made of 1 blanked and 1 straw tick wee hav to bunk at 9 o clock and get up at 6 wee hav got musket too drill with but no suit but will get them soon wee hav recieve no pay yet what ever i talk of leving for home if i dont get some money prety soon there are 10 Co here now in drill some of them with miny rifels but wee will all hav rifels so the Captin seys i Could right lots but i hav not time too sey much too night i was sadly disappointed when i came too the citty it dont campare with Niles as for beuty i nevers was in any place that is as lonesum as it is here but wee shal see niles next week or week after the captin says that wee will have to gow to caro Cairo 365 miles south of chigago well i must quit giv my respects too all i want you to right and right away Di rect your leters in car of Captin Bredsnider yours truly Good By

P H Gallup

Robert Bread snider
the captin of the Co E second regiment
Detroit

Detroit May 8th 1861

Dear sir⁹

i take my pencil in my hand to let you now that i am well and i hope that i shall find you enjoying the same helth i have simply to say that if anybody had cause to complain it would be our men camping as we did three days and three nights in Niles and marching the forth night to Detroit to be on duty by the time required by battalion order No. 110 we arrived at cantonment Blair at 1½

⁹The addressee is John S. Gallup, Jr., of Pohagon, Michigan.

¹⁰Issued from the Detroit Second Regiment headquarters, April 26, 1861.

o clock in the morning¹¹ and not finding the quarters fitted up like the aster [Astor] house we went to work to do what we were able it is the duty of a soldier or a citisan who stands up for his coutry not to Complain if he cannot hav the accomodation he lieves behind and if there should be any one who complains he had better pack his knapsack and gow home to his mother but i am certain there is no man in the whole regiment who would go or who has complained they evidently know more about our history than citsan did the revolutionary patriots in valley forge complain they had to march in the snow with there bare feet and to stand the cold twenty degrees below zero without blankets and meny times without camp fires did the army complain when our beloved washington crossed the delaware and fought the battle of trenton they had to march in snow and mud and fight the hessians besides and they did it in good stile too this patriotic feeling is yet in the men who form the second regiment and of wich our men are in fact there is no suffering here in any we are all soldiers and as such we will show our fathers and mothers wifes sisters brothers and sweet-hearts that we are contented if can but go where a fight is in prospect we are well provided with the fat of the land and if the rain of heaven falls on us and makes our grond a little mudy we will be the last to complain

Yours Please show this to Father

Please right ameadiatly Direct
your letters in Car of captain
Robert Bretchnider Co E second

Philo H Gallup
A Member of the
Coler Compney
E No 1 second regiment

May 8th 1861

Dear Father

I am at a stand now to know what to Do we must do one thing or the other you requested me to consult with you be fore enlisting for more than three months all them that wants to volunteer for during the war has the privileg and the rest is not excepted there is the bigest part of the company is going for three years or during

¹¹The colonel expected that some days would elapse before the troops would reach camp. This explains why the quarters were not ready when the companies arrived so quickly.

the war i for one wants to gow with the company if you sey no i shall be under the necessity of coming home

this is all i hav to say . . . Dont sey No

P H Gallup

Yours truly Right Amediatly

Dear Sister

there is nothing that don me so much good as to here from you i began to think that you didnt think of me much i rought fore letters three tow you and one to stancel and i recieved one that . . . came yesterday i had just finished and maled a letter to you but that makes no diferaces . . . i told you in the other that we was a going to the fort we will gow to day or to morrow we are all glad of that the Captin seys that we will be of for carlstian¹² in a few day that suits the most of the boys some of them is a backing out they dont like eideah of going for three years or fore the turm of ware that just suits me i hav started now and i want to see it through if i ever felt discureg it was the other morning when I found that spider in my coffee a little fus but that didnt amount to much they started to the gard house but the captin saw them it is not worth while to say mutch about it i was glad to here the nuse this morning the Council sed that all them that goes for the war can hav a pass home if you request it i will come home you spoke about my degarotipe as soon as we get our uniforms i will send it to you and i should like to hav yours very much there nothing that would suit me as well as to have it i would not bee much suprisd if you would see me home in a few days i can hav to days ican leve here at seven oClock in the evning and reach home in the morning and if you want to hav me come i will i can com in cide of a week there is a good meny of the boys that left Niles that starts for home to day they left the company there spotted for ever i had rather die than leve the company now i hav no more time to right to day i giv mi respects to all right as soon as you get this yours truley your affectionate Brother Detroit May 14 1861

P H Gallup

¹²Charleston, S. C., possibly.

Fort Wayne, Detroit May 23 1861

Dear sister

i take my pen in my hand to let you now that I am well and i hope that i shal find you injoying the same helth there is a good eal of excitement here this morning the boys is all geting vaxenated there was one man broked out yesterday with the small pox the doctor was caled on ameadley. there is a conciterable in canidday¹⁸ to day as well as here this is the forth day the boats are under motion all the time caring pasengers back and forth the Captim sed that wee would get our pay this morning we got our uniforms tuesday we hardley new one another it revive the boyes up a conciterable they all feel firsttrate with the except some of them that coult not gow home i spoke to the ordly this morning he snaped us of and sed dont talk to him about gowing home our compny is ful now we hav a, 100, and 1 now all very good boys there was too marchd out by the point of baonet yesterday and there was one man caut for derserting the compny the offesers took him and cut his hair all of of his hed and march him out we are having good times now we hav too fiddles here there is dancing and dancing all the time soldiers must hav fun as well as some hard work it has been a long ded so lonsome time here every thing look ded there is nothing to be sene but the boats saling up and down the river i must quit they are calling out beetalian drill good by giving respects to all yours truley

P H Gallup

I must ad a few lines more after i came in from drill i got your leter you spolke of my coming home i had giv up coming but i shall try it again if i dont succede this time i shal tri no more i had my picthure you shal have as soon as i can get it and for the lengh of the time that we will stay here i do not know but there is no prospects of leaving yet for a month we was musterd in to the united, states servis this after noon there was not one thrown out of this compny your degarotype i would like if i could get it i myst git i hav not time to right eny more rite as soon as you can and as often as you can Good By from your Brothe[r]

P H Gallup

¹⁸Canada.

Fort Wayn Detroit June 4th 1861

Dear sister

i take my pen in my hand to let you now that i am still in joying the sams helth i hav not sene a sick day sence i enlisted you would think sow if you would see me now i hav gand 7 pd a ready times are lively by spells and then agane they are dull last week one of the boys of Co B dide the drumss was mufeld and the corps was cared to the cars and sent home at that time there was 22 sick in the hospital but there on the gane now we are a gowing to Camp to morow on an island 10 miles below here it has been the report that we would march for western verginia next thurs but how tru it is i dont know there is so meny reports flying now days that now body mows what one to believe day before yesterday we had our fun on bertalion drill wee had blank catridges and if we didnt rays a smoke then i wouldent sey sow there was to ramrods shot off i hav sene eny one that felt sow cheep when the Cornel sent then to find there rods Co E take the rag of the bus we hav the prase of being the best Co in the regment and wee calculated gane the prase and wee expect to ceap it the rules are very stricket if the boys dont tred rite up they are put in the gard and if that dont do they put them to wheeling stone for 12 hours the most of the fuse commence about gow to meting evry soldier is ordered to gow to meting evry sonday and that is onley time wee can get out without a pas form the captin and the Curnel's name sind to it i hant out sence we came to the fort i wanted to gow down to day to see the desstruction of the uper part of the town the fier broke out last night and burned down severl blocks and shortly after the fire was stopt another broked out in caniday and done a good eal of damge that and the death of dugles [Stephen A. Douglas] caused grate excitement here to day the flags all stands at haf mast they will probley bee histed to morrow well i must quit i have not time to right eny more this after noon i send my respects to all you must answer this do son as you can yours truley right amediateiley giv my respects to all Good By lizzie Gallup

Philo H. Gallup Co E 2 Rigmnt

O hant i glad
 i coming out of the wilderness
 out of the wilderness out of the welderness
 O hant i glad i comemg out of the wilderness
 out of the wilderness out of the wilderness
 way down in tennicsea

I had seulad this leter up be fore i had perfect nues but i thought
 i would rite few lines more this is the last leter that i shal hav a
 chance to rite to you from here there was a teligraph dispatch for
 us for to march for washington . . . that wee would march on
 thursday that will be day after morrow you nead not rite to mo till
 you here from me agane i will right to yo as soon as i get to the
 landing place that will bee soon next week sirten let it rest at this
 this is all Good P . . . yours truly

P H Gallup Good By

Washing, June, the, 10th, 1861

Lizzy Dear sister

i take my pen in my hand to let you now that i shal find you in
 joying the same helth i resieve yours thursday nite just after starting
 for Clievland concequently i hav not had time to rite to you be
 four now but i hav to right all i should like to i hav viseted one
 of the greateis of senery emagnible we was treted in all the towns
 on the road to pitburg¹⁴ we had all the cake and py all we wanted
 we cept the roud hot all the way we got to pitsburg in the night
 we stade there . . . and left for harisBorg we got there the next
 night about 5 o'clock in the afternoon we piched our tents and
 stade there over night sunday morning we started for washington
 we reach Baltimore just at dark there we was not molested untill
 we got in the cars just after we started the stones flu one was
 throwed at the sentnel and hit him in the brest then the captin giv
 orders to shute the first man that threw the next he had not sut the
 dors before another one was throwed and hit the ordly and he put
 a ball threw him they did not troubled us eny more bit to hav re-
 venge they went down to the batry and Commenced on the sentnls
 there they kiled 6 of thim the Sentnls beng good shot ganed the
 day the union men has got the upper-hand of then now we reached

¹⁴Pittsburgh.

washington a bout 11 o clock last night it is sed that we would go to harpers fery there was 3000 men went there yesterday and there is 6000 more a going to day there is a bout 1700 soldiers here now there is a man sunstruc to day he can not liv i must quit i hav not time to right any more whin i get to a soping place will right to you agane and let you now where to direct your leter you will here from me agane and i will tell you more about it . . . Good By Lizzy Giv my respects to all that Nose me

P. H. Gallup

Washing June 17 1861

Dear sister

i take my pen in my hand. . . to let you now that i wel and i hope that you are injoying the same helth i thought i would tell you where i am and i hope i shall here from you we are Camping in gorgetown hights¹⁵ near the potomac — river clost to the chane Brig¹⁶ it is a nise plas the river just devids us from the enyomy we are all well garded there is one compny at one end of the Brig and another one on the other the third Rigment of michigan is camping close to us and the forth will be here to morow michigan agin the world General scot¹⁷ sed that our rigiment was the best that had ben in washington we hev the prase of being the best where ever we gow we can whip our weight in wild cats we stand open for eny thing we fear nothing we are the worst pille in the box we get the verginy cramps very frequently there is a nise lot of chicens in verginy and the prtist girls there i ever sea but that dos us but little good if the boys nowed as much be fore they jond they war there would not meny here i am sure that i would not but i am here now and i am bound to sea it throught it suits me firstrate i am geting fat and lasey i though that we should hav a little brush the other nite bit it past over then the boys are eaching for a fite there is one secesionis lives here we got at him the oter nite and we was a goning to string him up onely for the Captin we would have hung up in the treas the oferser of the day made him taken the oth of leagence he took the oth and then sloped we had a good ell

¹⁵Georgetown Heights.

¹⁶The chain bridge.

¹⁷General Winfield Scott.

of fun with him¹⁸ but it is all over the worst of all is to of our men is to be cort marcheled and hav a ball and chane for 20 days it looks hard but the rules must be obade¹⁹ if we could get some money i would feal beter i want to send some money i would feal beter i want to send some to father but i cant send it till i can get it the 8 of next month we get our money and then i will send home about 25 dollars to fix up the little maters i hav not sene a sent sences i hav left home i am sorey to say that i hav not sene to this be fore i must quit i am on poleas deuty . . . Good By Dear Lizzy Re Member Me Di rect your letters to Washington Second Rigrant Compny E

1861 Washington June the 24

Dear sir

i take my pencil i my hand to let you know that i an well and i hope that i shal find you injoying the same helth i hav sene some hard times since i left Pohagon as well as some good we are at camp now on gorgetown hights near the potomac river in the dea-strict of Columbia we are having fine times but it will not last long we expect to march over in verginig soon as soon as the forth Rigm-ent gets here we are agowing over to take farfax²⁰ there is bout three thousand seseionis there we think we hav forse enough to take it now but we want all the michigan boys together we had the nane of the mich wolverreans at Baltimore they gif us the name of the mich Bull dogs the reason of that was the rebels thought to hav revenge of us they commenced througing stones at us to stop it the ordly shot one of them and kild him instley that spilt there fun we was not molested agane we reached washington at nite about 9 o clock we lade over there 2 days and 3 nites then we marcht up and sene uncal abe²¹ and jeneral sCot²² he giv us the name of his mich tigers and you would think we was tigers if you would sea us now we are the worst pills in the box we fear nothing care for

¹⁸This was similar to the rough handling given that summer in the loyal states to Confederate sympathizers, outright secessionists, and newspapers and their editors who favored a peaceful settlement. Compare Russell, *My Diary North and South*, 181.

¹⁹An example of Colonel Richardson's effective discipline.

²⁰Fairfax, Virginia.

²¹President Abraham Lincoln

²²General Scott.

the same who wouldnt bee a soldier a man could not . . . me to come home to stay fur all there is noting like home i am bound to be a soldier some of the boys think that it is hard fare to sleap on the ground with nothing but there blankets over them but they must put up with it now there are here it will do them no good now i shall hav to quit it is time to mount gard . . . pleas rite to me and let now how the folks . . . to pokago²³ i hav not hurd from there yet dont forget me giv my respects to all . . .

Philo H Gallup

Washington July 6/61

Dear Friend

it is with pleasure that i . . . wright to you i am happy to inform you that i am in the best of helth . . . i got a letter from home the third of July she sed that you would like to hear from me i was surprised i hav rote to you twiss before i had made up my mind that care much about me or yould hav rote to me i hav rote eight letters home and i hav received one sence i left Detroit . . . i should like to know what is a gowing on about Pokhagon i dare say that there is more a gowing on there than there was here it was as still the forth as it would bee with you on sunday the war excitement is sow grate they dare not make much stur there was not a gun fired the whole day i thought i would hav a little fun so i began to proseed i dug a hole in the ground the boys stole some catrages and took the balls out of them and put the powder in the hole and put a flew²⁴ and placed the dirt all a round it and then set it on fire we had just time to get out of the way of it it blode the ground up for fore feet a round it that is all the forth we hed here they kept a duble gard over us all day and not a man loud to gow out at all it is the first forth that i spent with out five cts in my pocket and not bee aloud to gow eny were to see eny body or eny thing just after the explosion i had aninvitation to adance at knite in verginaa they todde us that it wouldnt cost no eny thing if we would come so we sed we would gow and a nice time we had to there was some of the pretys girls there that i ever saw and good

²³Pohagon, Michigan.

²⁴Fuse.

danceers they was to i just giv my self a way they fell in love with
me rite a way the old planter told me that if stay i should not loose
eny thing well i must quit my nonces i should like to right more
. . . Rite soon

P H Gallup

Washington July 6/61

Dear sister

i receaved yours letter that you rote the 26 of June . . . i am glad
to in form you that i am as tuff as a bare now . . . all the forth
i had was to stay in here and study devetry²⁵ the boys had don
all they could then H filips and i went to work and dug a hole in
the ground and then put in some powder and fild it up with dirt
and fixt a flew and packed all around and set it a fire we had just
time to get away it bloud it up the ground for three feet a round
the captins all ran down to se what was up but you may bet that
philo was not to be sean they could not find out nothing about it
all they could sea was the ground throught yp if we had some money
we would feal better the Curnel sed we should not drill another
step till we got our pay i is usless to sey eny thing a a bout it i
should like to hav some to send home . . . Dont forget Me

Camp Windfiel scott²⁶ July 10 1861

Dear sister

I hav a little time to rite this morning Co be fore leaving we
are a göwing to verjinia for to hav a little fight they hav been at
it for some time the Curnell sed it was time fore us to hav a hand
in sow we sholder our arms and three days provisions in our haver-
sack and one blanket rold up tite and strapt a cross our shoulder
that suits the boys it is just what they hav been wanting for a long
time i think that they will get enough of it we have got to march
rite in to the hotest of the battle the first charge of some of them
will bee in ther britches i hav no time to right eny more this morn-
ing i am well and harty . . . your effectionate Brother P H Gallup
This is all Dear Lizzy

²⁵Deviltry.

²⁶Camp Winfield Scott.

Camp Arlington, Highis Washington July 28th 61

Dear sister

Being that i hav a few minits that i can call my one i will improve it in wrighting to you i suppose that you hav hurd more a bout the Fite than i told you Bee fore in the last letter i was in ahury when i rote to you bee fore Concequently i Could not tell you the pertickler but i will try to giv you them now when i rote to you Bee fore i had just Came to Camp from the Battle we marched from Camp on tues and commencet the Battle on thurs we fitt for 4 hours and killing some 3 or 400 of them we then silancet for the nite all was still till morning the first thing we saw was a flag of truse coming to the Curnell Beging Leaf and time of him tu Bery the ded and being that the Jenerl marched us in bee fore the time given him he gave them the time so that we Could get a few more men so sunday the Battel be gun after fighting with Canons for 4 long hours and the muskets about 3 hours then having to Retreat it didant feal first trate there was to meny lives lost there is a bout 1300 men ling on the field 6 or 8000 [sic] of them are seces it is a mear accident that i am left to rite to you agane there was a Canon Ball came so clostt to my face that i felt the wind of it as it past if that wasant a clost call i dont now but it is closter than i want them to come every day for fear they mint scorch the fethers a little did i think of it then and little do Care about it if they will onley keep there distance i wish that you could sea the feald then you could form some ideah of it but as it is you cannot onely pa can he has sene the like of it be fore if he has he can tell you something about it i dont now as i can tell you sow you would now eny more than to sey that a man can walk on the ded Bodys and Blood for 6 miles o it is an awful cite itell you the Battle was Faught at a place cald Buls Run it is the worst place that they hav got to take but Jenerl says that if we take that place he will Bring us back to washington and keep us there for his Citty Gards the Balance of our time . . . dont for get me now

P H Gallup

Camp Arlington Hights, Washington Citty D C²⁷ Aug 9th 1861

Dear sister

it with pleasure that i set down this evening . . . i am gat greasy and rosy you hav hurd all about the Battle at Buls Run i think it hardley Nessessery to give a history of the fight i think you havgot it Correct but little could you immagen the site that i hav sene sence i left home the awfulist site that i ever sawe was at the Battle ground it is a site that nere can bee for gotten to se the men slaterd some of them ded some of them with there legs off some with an arm off some with now hed some with there face off one in partickler with a Canon Ball through hs Boddy there was a hole thought him Big enough to stick your head in o libby it is awful but i fear it not all though it may bee my turn next if it is here gose i hav had the plesure of suting a man on picket guard there is not a man mising in the Co with the exceptions of 11 of them that Deserted sence the fight²⁸ Ca if i never git home without desertg i will never see home i hav thought of home severl times sence i hav been Cooking if there was eny thing that was to bee cooked that i did not now at a moment notis i would stop and think how ma ust to cook them and then i could gow to work and do it i am yet a cooking there is know prospect of my geting out of it nether i hope that i could see you all come in to the Camp while i am in here owoudent i bee glad o come and see us you spoke a bout Charley Russy i hope that you and George Henry has not fel out o it cant be so if it is i hope that you wount let Charley come in now you now that he could not if i was there for i would rase a muse for i had rather fite than eat now you and him couldent agree before and i am sure you can not now if you do now it is a

²⁷This was written on a letterhead, the top of which was featured by a woman dressed in the stars and stripes, holding the scales of justice and a sword, above the motto: "Our Union—It must and shall be preserved; its friends are our friends and its foes are our foes." Edward Bates."

²⁸The Second Michigan Volunteers may possibly have seen something of the battlefield at Manassas, since they were part of the rear guard after the defeat of McDowell's army. However, this description may refer to the less important parallel action at Blackburn's ford in which the regiment participated. The tall story of the casualties in the preceding letter was a post-action canard, a product undoubtedly of the hysteria of the rout. The lack of casualties in Company E confirms the accepted account of the first battle of Manassas which states that the Confederate armies did not pursue McDowell's demoralized and retreating troops.

wonder you spoke about your trubbles you can rite to me and tell me what it is and if I can do you eny good By riting i will do it for you you need not be afraid to tell me what it is i am sure i should like to know . . . we are expect an attack we are setting here this evening a hearing the guns firing at fare fax there was about 1000 tropes started for there this morning the Rebbels has got persesion of the town they sed they was a gowing to make a stand there and if they did they are having a little Brush we are wayting for a Call well i have told you all the nues this time . . .

Giv my Respects to all speak a good Word to the girls For me Truly wright To all from P H Gallup to a Dear sister

Aug 24th 1851²⁹

Head quarters Camp Arlington Hights
Washington D C

I Now take my pen in hand to Answer your letter I got it this after noon i was glad to here from you . . . o words Cannot expres my felings I looked for a answer from them packegs o I have got it I was pleas to my harts Contents . . . Libby you spoke of the pictures that I sent you I had one taken to send you with my uniform on and my gun I my hand and then I thought that it is not enough we had got our Cook house done thinks that would bee nice to send so I had it taken you sed that I was standing by the side of the tabel with a fork in my hand and a knife in the other well it is so you spoke of the one or too Boys that was sitting by the fier one of them was harvy Dellano³⁰ John Nose him he use to worke for mury in the shop the other was a Boy that we Call Big ingen you would now him eny way the one that had the Bottle in his hand was William Delano³¹ he work for mury to and the one that wants it is I, shanahan pa nose him if you dont the one that had the ax in his hand was a man that lived to, Parmers and the one that is got the kittles in his hand is a duchman that I had to carie water for me to Cook with there is Bily Randel³² from Bur-

²⁹This is headed by a soldier on guard by the flag in camp with the capitol in the background, beneath which is the motto: "Our Flag is still there."

³⁰James H. Delano.

³¹William H. Delano.

³²William B. Randall.

tend and J B Richesen³³ from Burtrand and the Captin stands up be side the fort with his hand Resting on, it and C Morse³⁴ taanding be side table Cuting Bread it is not as I, wanted it but I had to hav it taken in the morning just after Brckfast and then there was to meny a round but how ever I though it would be nse the other one that is standing up with a revolver in my hand that was taken for the nonsance of it the young man that is with me is J. B. Ricken he spoke of it and he wanted to send one home to his folks and i thought I would do the same so up we went to the degeroing Room well libby you dont No how glad I was to get yours o I had thought of it severl times o how I should like to bee at home for a little while . . .

P H Gallup to a sister Dear sister

Sept 1st 1861 Absent, but yet, presant.

Dear Sister,

As I am at leasure, for a few minutes, I will attempt to write you a few lines.

Your letter dated the 17th, was at hand a few days since. I was very much pleased to recieve your likeness, it came through all safe and sound, and loks very natural. the rebils have been advancing upon us, our regiment has been in advance of our army for several days to keep them back until we are ready for them. I have been out on picket guard for the last three days and was close enough to them to hear them whisper among themselves. I shot one and wounded another. our boys have killed about twenty of them. We have only lost one and two wounded, so far. the same time our man was shot one of his comrads shot their Major, or some other field officer, for the Secession flag was lowered to a half mast, and has been so ever since.

When I was out Skouting, it put me in mind of father hunting Deer, but you better believe it is sharper hunting them than Deer, when we are hunting Deer, only one side does the shooting, but in this case, both sides has a hand in shooting.

We are in sight of them all of the time, and they can see our

³³J. B. Richardson, a corporal.

³⁴Charles Morse.

movements, as well as, we can theirs. each side works to the best Advantage, and try to kill all they can.

About two thousand men have been at work, for the last week, clearing the timber off of a large hill, and are preparing to build a large Fort, and by the time that is done, I expect you will hear of a very heavy battle somewhere near hear.

The news is to day that Gen. McDowel has taken 800 prisoners at Fortress Monrowoe, Lizzie how do you like your new Beau, it may be a mistry to you how I found out about it his friends told me I had a spirit, and I dont know which. . . perhaps I dreamt it.

Do you know where L'ze Ducket is, if you do please let me know in your next letter, I think it is time I had written her afew lines, . . . Give my love to all, Yours as ever,

Philo, H, Gallup

Dear sister³⁵

. . . we have been ordered to Pack up our things and Put 2 days Provisions in our haver sacks and Bee redy for a fight with all expecttacions there will Be afight at Balls Cross roads that is 4 miles from here I have Been on Picket For th last week they hav shot at me time and agane I have shot 4 of them we hav kild all of 50 and they have kild 1 of ours we hav done very well so far you wind all the Placis that we hav fought on and all that we will hav to fight on here is a map that I send you so that you Can find all them your self . . . From your effection Brother Philo H Gallup Here is a little Peace of telegraph wier that belonging to the secesionis I hav not time to rite much a bout it I will tell you all about it in the next

Sept 5th 1861

Camp't as usul

Absent But still Presant

I rkeived your letter the other day when I was on Picket gard . . . I had just come in from skouting I had fun I tell you although they came very near geting me they shot at me twice they hit me

³⁵Miss Elizabeth Gallup, Pohagon, Michigan. Approximately September 3rd.

rite where they mist me before. I was within a few Rods of them near enough to count the butens on one of there coats I studied for a few monents Coming to the conclusion that there was but one way to get a way from there that was to get up and Run take leg Ball for security so off I starts I hadent went But a few steps before he shot at me he did not mis me more than 4 inches neither time i felt confident that he could not hit me it was luckey for me that he did not sea me before he did if he had I would hav been a goner they shot at me in the morning on Post they cut off the little twigs of off the Bushes that I stod in under it was not more than half a mild of I tell you they made me wink eny now that is clost enough for me there is a man to bee shot to day at 10, O Clock he is to be shot for gowing to sleap on his post at night leaving the Rigiment in of their lifes just on the account of one man not doing his douty deth is every mans Porthan that is ketched a sleat on his Post ther was a little Bit of a fight here the other day Privet stafford³⁶ and Corpel their the Corpel Cald stafford a damed lier stafford Broke his nose with a Pickax stafford is now under a rest wayting for arest acort marchel you speke about geting your amber-tipe taken in your Riding suit that will be nice I should like one of them myself . . . tell Father that I shal send a check to him Pretly soon there is a Prospects of geting a furlow home I am at a stand to now what to do we are aloud 20 days every 6 months which will be the Best to take it every 6 months or once a year what is your opinion on the subject it will be just as you sey I suppose you can Play eny thing amost on the malodion . . . I have been aling for to or three days but i gues i will come out all rite . . . From your effectionate Brother P H Gallup . . .

Arlington Heighths Va. Sept 20, 1861

Dear Sister Lib:

Your letter of the 13 came to hand yesterday evening and this morning without farther delay I sit down to answer. Since I last wrote you I have been sick with the Tyfoid fever, and in fact am not well yet but am better. We have not yet had any battle nor is there at present any particular signs of it, — the pickets on both

³⁶Martin Stafford.

sides have seaced firing and chat back and forth as familiarly as though they were old friends. Yesterday there was a boy about 16 or 17 years old came over from their side and gave himself up to our boys. He said he belonged in the District and had been pressed into the Confederate service. Report also says that 200 came over to the chain bridge yesterday and gave themselves up saying they had not enough to eat and that they were suffering from hunger. . . . I have sent two letter to Niles for you, one of them containing a check for ten dollars. . .

It must be very lonesome indeed at home since all the *young men* are gone, especially for the *young ladies*. I don't think that the matter of your having a new beau is all a dream I am seriously impressed with the idea that there is something real. . . . you will at least satisfy my curiosity to let me know who and what he is.

I am glad to hear that you are prepairing to ride at the fair. I wish I was there to ride with you. . . . I should like to have been a mouse in the corner and have seen our old Capt. perform when the ladies were presenting their boquettes of flours but I suppose he got out of it all strait he always comes out ahead. . . .

From your ever affectionat brother Philo.

Washington october 5th 1861⁸⁷
Camp, Arlington

I received your letter last night it gave me much joy to here from you I hav not been well since I rote to you before I hav had the intermiting Feiver⁸⁸ but I am geting better now i was taken night before last with a cramp in the stomach i thought i was gon up for a while the ordeley went for dockter Bernine he gave me some medison that feched me out all rite by morning you wanted me to tell you how i herd of your new bau well i will tell you if i though it would not cause a fus i was told by a friend from the side track that you had gon to keeping Co with, Mr. Rusye he sed it was hard for him but it could not bee helped now he sed Probley you thought he was to wild for you . . . eny way i expected to here of your

⁸⁷This piece of stationery is headed by an Indian in blue robe sitting at the feet of a woman in a red skirt, standing, with a flag inscribed, "For the Union."

⁸⁸Malaria.

weden before i got home i am sure i would like to eny way if i dont i onley formed this opinion sence i spoke of being married i will tell you a little Privicy if nothing hapens i shal come home this winter on a furrow if i do you may look for a weden for my intencion of coming home this winter is to get married onley for that i think i should not come home till i come for good it is not worth while to mencion eny names dont sey eny thing a bout this and dont tell G H C that i told you eny thing a bout the beau for he beged of me not to i dont want him to think that i tell you all he tells me that wouldnt bee no good way you now this will do for today . . . we expect to march soon at the distance of about 25 miles down the river i think we will have an other Brush soon well we are redy for it . . . i am hardley able to set up or i could rite as much again o you wanted me to tell the young man that rote the other letter to you to sine his name so that you would now who two rite to well i will tell you it was J S gliton i got him to rite for me because i was not able to rite myself and if he was here i should hav him rite for me agane he is one of my best friends he spoke in fun when he saw your Picture for unequantage of you there is a chance fore a correspondences if you chus he is one of the best of us Boys he seams as near to me as a brother . . .

P H Gallu[p]

Oct 13th 1861 Camp Near Alexandria

Dear sister

. . . i went out to role Call this morning fore the first time in a bout 5 weeks i am not able to doo duty yet yesterday we had orders to march me Pick up Bag and Bagage and started we marched through Alexandria to Fort Sciano³⁹ the expecttacion of finishing the fort it is calculated to hold 160 guns so you can judg how Big it is it is a bout one third done i guess we will hav to finish it the re Port is this morning that if we had not been in such a hurrah that we would not had to marcht at tall for three or four days and

³⁹No such fort can be located on the map of the defenses of Washington, D. C. Possibly it was the fort later known as Fort Richardson, which was named after the first colonel of the Second Michigan Infantry, and which was located not far from Ball's Cross Roads where Gallup and other members of his regiment did picket duty in the ensuing months.

Probley we would hav got a chance to gow to Kentuckey i for one wishes that we had not started i wish we was a gowing there where it is some warmer than it is here it is so Cold that we hav to keep our over Coats on all the time even to sleap in at night it was so cold handel a gun that i bought me a pare of gloves to ware and a good meny of the others did the same it is coldier here now then it is in mich in the winter that is the most of the time i hav had enough of verginia the citizens ses that this was the warmest sumer that has been nown for several years a cording to all accounts it was a great eal warmer in mich deuring the last season wall we are within a bout 3, miles of the Rebbles again wall i guess we are a nough for them we have been enoug for every thing that we hav undertaken yet that whats the matter Leizzy what is the matter of the folks and you with the rest that you dont wright eny more i hav not herd from any of you fore three weeks . . . i sent one letter home with 20 Dollars in it if Pa got it i should like to know it i am sure if i dont here from it my money will stay here after this well i have nothing more now

. . . Philo H Gallup . . . Rite Soon

Sunday Novem 10th 61 Camp Leyon

Well lizzy here goes for an other letter . . . you are well are you not, if you bee, you are better off than I bee. I hav had a back Pull, I hav not gained much sense. I hardley know what to make of it, it has been all most three months sence I hav done any duty with exceptions, of twenty four hours gard What do you think of my coming home I could get a discharge if I want it the Cornel sed all that unfit for duty too months must be discharged but I hav not sed eny thing about it yet nor dont want to but I am a fraid that the docketer will giv it to me eny how he has to make his re Ports to head quarters as well as the rest of us if he choses to send me home I shal hav to gow. I suppose what do you think of it speek to our folk and see what they think a bout it. if i should come home and should get better I should enlist again but the question is could I make as much there as I could here. see what our folks thinks of it and tell me there opinion.

I hait the eyedea of coming home eny how for they will say

there goes a coward he was a fraid to stay with his rigment had to come home hellow here is a fite I will gow and see what it is, well I hav seen the fite it was one of the Cooks and Ed lambert⁴⁰ they got at it over the rations they got so far a loud that they cald one and enother lyors then at it they went thinks as i Old file would hav a hand in a man cant fite here without a cort marshal they are both in the guard house how long they will stay there I dont now and that ant the worst of it, I dont care, a good joke on Co E, to day 9 men in the guard house a better joke on the guard house I i here is a call for Poleace this the boys hait hah hah one of them ses I had rather bee a cat and cry mew.

hant I glad that I dont hav any of that to do it makes the officers so mad to see me do nothing

well there is a little talk of our gowint to south Carolinie

I hope so eny how fore we will get where it is a little warmer . . . I will Close by gaving my best respects to all inquiring friends a good share of it for yourself . . .

P H Gallup to his Dear sister Leizzy L

Give me an answer to this as soon as you get it dont forget . . . So rite soon . . .

Camp Lyon November 21th 1861

Dear sister

I received you letter dated the 17th you Cant tell or imagin how glag I was to here from you I am gaining slowley at Present. I hav had the Blues so bad that new hardly what to do I hav been fighting mad all day. the ordley and my self, had a fight be caus I would not gow on review yesterday they went out a bout 9 miles I thought that I could not stant it he was a gowing to make me gow eny how you now that I was allways hard to bee made to do eny thing they dont Care no more for us than they do for a dog.

I dont think much of such Performance. you sed that Pa, had a chance to get leutenantship in the Rigment at Niles o how I will shout glory hallalewya if he onley excepts of it for they dont hav much to do o tell him to except of it if he does I will have a chance to get out of this Cursed Rigment.

if there is now other way get out of it I shal disert.

⁴⁰Edwin H. S. Lambert.

Now lib I am telling you just as I fell you now that when I get mad I am bound to have re veng.

lib dont borrow any trubble eny bout that affare of yours and georges. I think there is bitter men in the world than he is I now how it is to be treated in that way, but never ming it there is a better time a coming. dont greav your Self away. o lib if you onely new how I felt you would think that you had good times words can not excpress my feelings wo be unto the head of the Co. if I ever get a chance with these few lines I will Close I am to full to rite much to nite . . . your ever remembering Brother

P. H. Gallup

Camp Leyon November 26th 61

I now take the oppertuneity to address you with a few lines to let you now that I am geting along fine now I stood on guard last night it snowed all night it was Cold enough to freas a dog hav you had eny snow out there we hav got to stay in tents this winter I am a fraid. I got a man to . . . I got a stove and Put up in the tent I tell you it made a grate diferance it seams a little like old times to set a round the stove I dont know what we will do when cold wether sets in for good we feel the cold so now. well i got my Picture taken to, once for you and one fore my woman. i thought that I would sent it to you for i think you will never see me a gain . . . i thought it would get your ming on the subject my mind is is fuley determing what to do there is one of to things will bee done. if Pa dont joine the rigment at nils or eny one that he has a mind to if not the consequences will be the result of my doings here af ter I mint dye for an old sheep as a lamb what do you think about has Pa made up his mind to goin with that rigment yet? if he has tell me in your next letter, I am very ancious to now, . . . you must tell sarah and keemy to send me there Picture rite a way. i have got your spoilt i carraid it in my Pocket on Picket till i got the varnish rubed of i had rather of lost a ten dolar Bill than hav it done, but it cant be helpt now but i would like to have kemmy eny how if I cant get eny of the rest. . . . i should like to have Pa and ma to they mint hav them taken and send

them to me this Pickture that i am sending to you cant be beet . . . how is the watch is it all right hellow here comes one of the boys with a Package from home all the boys are geting Package from home with shirts colars socks and such things as necessary for the cold wether . . .

Philo H Gallup

Camp Leyon Dec 1st 1861⁴¹

As I hav a few moments, I will improve it in ad-dressing you a few lines to inform you that I am well at this Presant time, and hoping that you are injoying the same Blesing. how would you like to have a Correspondence I should like to hav some Correspondance with some of the youg ladys. I hav but one or there is but one Person that wrights to me that is from home. Otho Cam is here in the same Co that I am in, he ses he wishes that he was at home this winter well I wish I was to. how would you like to gow to another dance and hav some of them old times that we used to hav over agane I am sure I should like it eny way is there as meny Boys and girles there as ever if there is there is no chance for me is there. I thoug I would come home and get me a woman if there was one to be found how is it with you do you want to get married if you do just tell it and I am at your sister's now is your Chance if ever you a greed to hav me at salsbery tavern, one nit if you want me now is your time, for I am hard up now for the Presant time fur a woman

I suppose you hav not forgotten the nite that we had suc a time at the taveran hav you the nite that I got fire wood enough to last me the winter well I hav got over that but I guess I am just as bad now . . .

P. H. Gallup

⁴¹This note was very probably an attempt at humor. It concludes, after Gallup's signature, with a drawing of a duck on a pond, which is accompanied by "drive them to watter."

Camp in the woods. Decem 13th 1861

I now take my Pen in hand to answer the letter, just received you cant imagin how glad I was to here from you and to see "kemy." I think it is very, natcheral, you sed he went a loan and got it taken, you dont mean to sey that hee ent from home dow you. well I suppose you would like to now whey I cald this Camp woods well we hav moved twice sence monday we first moved to "Doc. Chaces" grave. sleeing there one night Picked up and moved Back to "Macons and jancencs" there Piched our tents in a holar, woods on one side and a big feild on the other side we hav fixed up for winter but how long we will stay I am not Preparad to sey but there is one thing I do now we are a gowing to hav a little fight soon we are a gowing to open the blockade be low "mount-varnam"⁴² near acquatinck they hav dared us to come down we hav Concluded to give them a call you spoke of a gowing to a[r?] with Pa, if he gowes "lib" take my advice and dont gow for there has been several, nice girles, ruend by coming into this Rignent there is onley one woman in the rigment, and she is such that that now lady cares for here, not it is no Place for a women unless she is marraid and got a husband in the army or regiment I should like to see Pa gow but not you you spoke of lerning to Play a Peace of mucsick did you get the Peace that I sent you it wass "McCland serrawait" [*sic*] it is a beautyful thing my self and comrads can sing it to a perfiction, I shal expect to here you Pley it on the meldoien, when I get home if I ever do tell the rest of the folks that I should like to here from them as will as you and "Pa" what eals the folke around the track or the neighborhood I used to get a letter every other day regler but I hav not got a letter for too weeks be sides this but little do I care they need not rite if they dont want to it will suit me to a Perfiction. I hav got so that I dont Care for eny body or eny thing else thats my stile exatley, well it is you now. . . . giv my respects to all no more at Presant From an ever rememberd Brother

"Philo" H "Gallup"

⁴²Mount Vernon.

"Camp Mich" Dec. 28th 61⁴³

My one and much respected sister.

it is with all the Plesure emaginable that I take the oppertuneity to answer a letter just received I just Came of from Picket guard we was out a bout '3' miles from "Camp," we was Put on there to guard Property I came very near shooting one man he came after chickens I halted him at first he did not stop I thold him I would blow him through if he dident stop he then stoped and we took him Prisner he will weight now for a cortmartial

you spoke about "Practising Economy," that it is a good time now! I beg leaf to differ with you there is all the chance for spending money here. there is every things in the "Camp" that is emaginable epeshley fruit and eatabels that cost more than eny thing else for our daley rations is such that the men cannot keep from it. sence I hav been sick I hav spent a good eal for "Butter and cheas" and for things that a person could eat you eat more butter at one meal than we can by here for "20" cts, if a man wants an apple he has to pay "5" cets a peace for them and every thing else in Proportion if it want for what little money we had we would starve to death. if I hav my helth after this Pay day I shal endeavor to send "15 or 20\$ home every to months I hav spent a good eal more this term than I shal here after well it is time to gow to the hospitel I must gow and hav a tooth Puld I hav suffered more this fall with the tooth each than I ever hav before well now I will finish I hav just got back from the hospital I did not hav eny teeth Puled the Docters sed that it was the newralegy I also gave the Dockter the line that was in my letter he did not open it but he sed he would see what he could do. this Regment is a gowing down hill like fun there is a bout "600" men in the riment that is fit for duty be fore spring there will be nothing left. you spoke of the \$15 draft I directed the letter my self the boys sed they would swair that I put the draft in the letter and Directed it my self "harve Dallenno" had one served the same way his had "20 in it there has been the time sence I sent it home that I could have got "20 for the 15 next Pay day" but there is no use to cry overy spilt milk it is gon if they can liv with it I can with out it . . .

⁴³The remainder of this letter has been lost.

Camp Mich Jan 23d 1862⁴⁴

As I hav a few moments this morning I thought I would Pen a few lines to you for the purpes of letyou know how I am get ing a long, well I am as well as can be expected and I hope that these few lines will find you injoying the Blesing it is very mudy to day with the exceptsions of to day has rained for over a week the mudy is up to the op of our boots I tell you this Verginia soils is de light ful, it is very Plesant over head to day, there is a little prospect of a fight soon. I think in a bout 14 days there will be a battle on the Potomac River it will extend threu to Richmond if it does it will be one I tell you. I hope they will make a brake soon, I am getting tired of such times as we hav at Presant. we are geting new guns the miny Rifuls now look out for every time we draw a bead on the yahoos something must come they are good for a man one mild they cary a half ounce Ball, they are slugs at that they are a savage looking gun the bayonets are a bout 18 inches long 4 square, I tell you what it is, if a man gets one of them thru him is a going to feal it what do you think a bout it, there is a conciterable excitement to a bout going south it is repoited that we are a going to bee sat of from the division and sent to New orleans that would suit the Boys first trate I fear it is not so there is so meny reports a fliing that we cant tell much a bout it, my opinion is that we will never cross the river until we start for home that will be a bout the first of June not longer than that then I am done soldieren no more soldieren on my Plate thats is what the matter, we came in from Pickat, we was ad vanced a bout 6 miles from the old line with the expectation of finding the enemy but our march was in vain we did not find eny thing of them there has not been eny of them within 20 miles of here sence the scirmish at accotink there was a bout 10,00 hundred of them there besides a Regt of Cavelry, three, co. of our Regt went out there and drove them from the vilage, there has been nun sene there sence, I dont think there is eny, of any account much short of Buls run or manases well I have

⁴⁴By this time the Second Michigan Volunteers were part of the Army of the Potomac under General George B. McClellan, whose praises Gallup had begun to sing as early as December 13, 1861. The subsequent letters in the series are uninteresting.

told you all the nues so I will Close for this time give my respects to all inquiring friends

N.B. Fall in. Right Dressd. order Armes, Count off by toos from the Right, Right face, four Ranks from dubble file forwards march, Hault, and come to a sholder, order armes, stack armes. About face, Break Ranks, March. Now get your Pen and write to me, if you don't I will cortmartial you and sentanc you to a co . . . knapsack drill for 60 days and 4 dollars of your monthly pay stoped you nose Sis I bring you to it write soon as you get this.

Philo H. Gallup

Michigan's Pioneer Newspapers, a Sketch

Elizabeth Read Brown

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING PRECEDED THE BIRTH of this state by only a few years. In spite of this fact, by the year that Michigan was admitted to the Union, over fifty newspapers had made their appearance. Many of them, it is true, lived only a brief period but a few continued and are being published today. A dozen counties had seen the beginning of their first newspaper. In the twenty-eight years that elapsed between 1809, when the first paper began in Wayne County, and July, 1837, papers were started also in Monroe, Washtenaw, Oakland, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, Berrien, Saginaw, Calhoun, Kent, Jackson and Branch counties.

Out of this group six have been chosen, the histories of which will be traced briefly.¹ Selection has in no way been influenced by the political policy of any paper. No attempt has been made to strike a balance, e.g., by choosing three Democratic, and three Whig papers. Instead, inclusion has been on the basis of the uniqueness of the newspaper, or the human interest of the lives of the individuals whose story is part of its history.

The *Western Emigrant*, Ann Arbor's first paper, was excluded because its story has already been told.² Papers from Adrian and Marshall were omitted solely because of the decision to include only six.

Let us begin by considering a few of the characteristics of the pioneer newspapers. Politics was a vital issue to most early editors. Occasionally an editor would bravely announce that his paper was to be neutral. Within a few months the newspaper would change its

¹This sketch has not been carried beyond 1840, and for the most part the deadline has been July, 1837. Michigan was admitted to the Union on January 26, 1837. All issues, for newspapers published during this period, which were available in December, 1951, in Clements Library, Michigan Historical Collections, and the General Library of the University of Michigan have been examined. All these are located on the University of Michigan campus in Ann Arbor. Many centennial editions in the Michigan Historical Collections have likewise been consulted.

²Louis William Doll, "History of the Newspapers of Ann Arbor," 1945, microfilm copy in the University of Michigan General Library.

name and editorial policy. A definite stand would be taken for one party or the other. Frequently a writer in commenting on such a change of policy, would attribute the growing strength of the paper to this action. Apparently it was a difficult matter for a pioneer editor to maintain an independent policy and still have a successful newspaper.

Most of the papers were weeklies. At least they began as such; later the more prosperous ones became semiweekly, triweekly or daily, in some cases continuing temporarily the weekly editions.

During the early eighteen hundreds local news was of minor importance. Not until much later did the "gossip column" come into vogue. People knew, by word of mouth, the local news; consequently editors did not include it. Instead we find the Constitution, messages of the President, minutes of the Territorial Assembly, proceedings of the courts, news excerpts from foreign and domestic papers, as well as many advertisements. The foreign news was from four to five months old; the domestic news had appeared four or five weeks earlier in some eastern newspaper, but to the settlers on the frontier it was all welcome.

As a rule during this period the advertisements, most of which were brief, appeared on the first and third pages and sometimes on the fourth also. By 1837 advertisements were seldom found on the fourth page; instead that page was given over to important news articles. Akin to advertisements in regard to treatment, was the news about births, deaths, and marriages, which was given no more space than advertisements and was grouped among them. Even a glamorous bride merited only the briefest notice such as:

MARRIED. On the 11th inst. by Rev. Mr. M'Coy, S. M. Johnson to Miss Hannah B., daughter of George Coggershall, Esq. late of Wilmington, N. C.³

Newspapers during this period were a combination of the present-day papers and various types of magazines. Papers included poems, literary selections, and stories, in addition to news, in order to satisfy the families who could afford only one publication with that one being passed around to friends and neighbors.

Whenever machinery broke down in the pioneer newspaper office

³Grand Rapids *Grand River Times*, April 18, 1837, p. 3.

it was a calamity, for it meant not only added expense, which could ill be afforded, but also loss of income. A trip to some eastern city might have to be made by the owner to secure new parts. Publication was often suspended for several weeks. Meanwhile the editor and his family had no income. If such an accident occurred during the winter months the situation was even worse, for this often meant that shipment was not made until navigation was resumed in the spring.

One wonders how, under such circumstances, editors ever made a living. Yet they did. Among them we find many outstanding individuals who were a credit to their town and state. One such person was Henry Gilbert. In its centennial issue the *Kalamazoo Gazette* said that "few men in Kalamazoo were better known than Henry Gilbert."⁴ He was, according to the *Gazette*, not only well known, but also respected, admired, and loved by the people of his community.

Yates County, New York, must have been a favorable environment for the nurturing of young editors during the nineteenth century. Many editors of early Michigan papers came from Rushville, Penn Yan, or Middlesex, all located in Yates County. Michigan's well-known journalist, George B. Catlin, long associated with the *Detroit News*, came to Michigan from Rushville about fifty years after the close of the period with which this sketch is concerned.

Before the first paper started in Detroit and vicinity, there was "the spoken newspaper," used by Father Gabriel Richard, the noted educator and Catholic priest of Ste Anne's Parish, in an attempt to arouse his parishioners to participate in governmental affairs. A town crier was appointed by Father Richard. One such person was Theophilus Mettez, an altar boy and son of the janitor of Ste Anne's Church. Young Theophilus would appear each Sunday and announce from the doors of the church, news items and matters of general concern to the waiting congregation and public. This might include auction sales, horse races, and the date of the next fox hunt. Notices were at times posted in a convenient place near the church entrance.

The history of Michigan newspapers dates from August 31, 1809, when the *Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer*, was first issued.

⁴*Kalamazoo Gazette*, January 24, 1957, sec. 2, p. 4. (Centennial edition.)

Writers do not agree on some of the facts concerning the *Michigan Essay*. Estimates of the number of times it was published vary from one to eleven. McMurtrie says that "except for hearsay, there is no evidence that more than one issue was ever printed."⁵ Only the issue for August 31 has ever been found. One of the rare original copies is in the Burton Historical Collection at the Detroit Public Library.

During Father Richard's travels in the East in 1808, where he had gone to raise money for the rebuilding of Ste Anne's Church after the fire which completely destroyed Detroit in 1805, he, according to many writers, purchased the press on which the paper was printed. It is known that Father Richard bought the printing equipment for the purpose of preparing textbooks for his school. It has been conjectured that the press might have been bought from James M. Miller who had published a paper in Utica, New York. Miller came to Detroit and edited the *Michigan Essay* in a school building on Spring Hill farm.

The issue for August, 1809, carries a statement of Miller's editorial policy, which indicates his liberal mindedness. It is as follows:

The public is respectfully informed, that the *Essay* will be conducted with the utmost impartiality; that it will not espouse any political party; but fairly and candidly communicate whatever may be deemed worthy of insertion . . . whether Foreign, or Local . . . Gentlemen of talents are invited to contribute to our columns whatever they suppose will be acceptable and beneficial to the public. Yet always remembering that nothing of a corrosive nature will be admissible.

In this same issue are reports of the Napoleonic campaigns, taken from eastern newspapers of May and June, a half column of poetry, a husbandry department, and a humorous section containing two anecdotes spiced with vulgarity. Part of the third page, which was mostly in French, contained an extract from La Harpe's *Eulogy of Fénelon*, and a parable with thrift as the subject. On the same page the paper announced books for sale "at the Detroit Printing Office." The list illustrates what was available in that day. There were two French grammars; three volumes of *Books of Trades*; the *Columbian Orator*; Wakefield's *Family Tour Thro' the British Empire*; *Way to Wealth*, by Dr. Franklin; *Youthful Sports*; *English and French*

⁵Douglas Crawford McMurtrie, *Early Printing in Michigan, with a Bibliography of the Issues of the Michigan Press, 1796-1850*, 259 (Chicago, 1931).

Catechisms; Footsteps to the Natural History of Beasts; Portrait of Curious Characters; Jack of all Trades; Philadelphia Primer; Road to Learning; Letters from London; and also many books of a religious nature.

The subscription arrangement seems peculiar when compared to present-day practice, for the farther away from the news office the subscriber lived the less he paid for his paper. Detroit subscribers were to pay \$5.00. Other subscribers residing in any part of the Michigan Territory or Upper Canada were to be charged \$4.50 while folks at more distant places who received their paper by mail, were to pay \$4.00. In all cases subscribers were expected to pay in advance.

The advertisements, not exceeding a square (whether this meant a square inch is not indicated), inserted three successive times were to cost \$1.50, with each additional insertion costing twenty-five cents more. Cash in advance was required. Only one advertisement appears in the first issue. That one was for Father Richard's Ste Anne's School.

It may well be that the high subscription price was one reason for the paper's failure. Few people in Michigan during 1809 could afford to pay \$4.00 or \$5.00 a year for any newspaper. Indeed we read of other papers published later and in more prosperous times being unable to make ends meet. Perhaps if Father Richard could have given this project more of his personal attention it would have lasted for a longer period.

Following the death of the *Michigan Essay*, Detroit was without a newspaper for eight years, after which the *Detroit Gazette* was started by John P. Sheldon and Ebenezer Reed at the suggestion and under the patronage of Governor Lewis Cass. Reed left the partnership several years later and Sheldon employed his nephew, Sheldon McKnight, to assist him. They printed the paper until April 22, 1830, when the plant was destroyed by an incendiary fire. A couple of years prior to the fire the paper had been leased by Henry Ball, with Sheldon remaining as its editor. This was the first newspaper to be published regularly and continuously for any considerable number of years in the Michigan Territory. For that reason the *Gazette* is a valuable source of material on Michigan during that

period. It was a four-page Democratic weekly, with one page printed in French.

The resources of the firm of Sheldon and Reed must have been meager, for the type used in printing the first issues was badly battered and poorly assorted, indicating that it may have been discarded by some older printing house.

Among a few of the interesting items to appear in this paper was a sermon by the Reverend Richard F. Cadle, who delivered it November 25, 1824—the first Thanksgiving Day in Michigan. This sermon was printed in the *Gazette*, by request.

Articles headed "Taken from a County Jail" appeared in the issues from March 5, through March 14, 1829. These articles written by the editor, fiery tempered John Sheldon, were read with much interest. Thereby hangs a tale!

On January 8, Mr. Sheldon had written an editorial, "The Progress of the Perfection of Reason in Michigan," in which he stated: "The Supreme Court of the Territory terminated its December session last week. As usual there was little business done and a portion of that little, we are led to believe, was poorly done." The Wayne County Circuit Court had just tried and convicted one John Reed for larceny. As a result of his editorial, condemning the judges, Mr. Sheldon was cited for contempt of court and fined \$100. When he refused to pay his fine, or permit his friends to raise the money to pay it, he was sent to jail. During the nine days he spent there he lived like a lord. Scores of prominent citizens called on him and brought him the choicest foods in town. His case was the talk of Detroit. March 7, a public banquet was given Editor Sheldon, which nearly three hundred citizens attended, and others listened from the outside to the speeches. Sheldon was lauded because of his heroic stand for the liberty of the press. By March 14, enough money had been raised to pay the fine. No one had been permitted to contribute more than a few cents. Citizens brought to the jail a decorated carriage, driven at the head of a long procession. In the meantime a release had been secured for Mr. Sheldon, who was taken to his home, Mansion House, in Oakland County. There another banquet awaited him. For several weeks the eastern newspapers commented on the affair and Mr. Sheldon's criticism of the judges.

Evidently the publicity did not greatly help the paper's finances for on October 1, the editor complained: "Foreign subscribers pay in advance, while those in Michigan pay or never pay, as it may chance to suit their fancy. Sometimes we get a pig, or a load of pumpkins from them, and once in a great while there is a man of mettle who pays for his paper."⁶

The incendiary fire in April, 1830, which wiped out the building that housed the *Gazette*, was set by Ulysses G. Smith, later imprisoned for the offense. Some badly worn type was all that was salvaged. Facing this loss the owners, John A. Sheldon and Thomas C. Sheldon, immediately announced that the paper would be revived in about twenty days. But it was not. Thus ended the story of Michigan's second newspaper.

Although the *Democratic Free Press and Michigan Intelligencer* may not have had colorful editors, such as John Sheldon, fame has been attained in other ways. This early paper still exists as the *Detroit Free Press*.

Another reason for choosing this newspaper, even though the first two discussed were Detroit papers, was that the *Democratic Free Press and Michigan Intelligencer* was the first in the state to issue a daily edition. Not, however, until four years after its founding did this paper gain sufficient strength to be able to launch a daily issue. But let's go back to the beginning.

After the fire which destroyed the *Gazette*, the Democrats were without a party organ, so Joseph Campau and his son-in-law, John R. Williams, formed a partnership and purchased from Thomas Simpson the *Oakland County Chronicle*, which had been printed for a year in Pontiac. The latter was Oakland County's first newspaper. Equipment from the *Oakland County Chronicle* office was moved to Detroit in the spring of 1831. On the fifth of May the first copy of the *Democratic Free Press and Michigan Intelligencer* came off the press. Sheldon McKnight, a stanch Democrat who had been associated with the *Gazette*, was now in charge. He started the paper with an editorial policy remarkable for that day. He wrote that he

opened the columns of the paper to free discussion on all questions of the day . . . and pledged the *Free Press* would be conducted on true

⁶*Detroit Gazette*, October 1, 1829, p. 398.

democratic principles and with such industry and judgment that readers would be assured of an agreeable and instructive sheet.⁷

A couple of years later Charles Cleland, a lawyer, had replaced Mr. McKnight. With this change in management the name was shortened to *Democratic Free Press*. When one month later Sheldon McKnight, Thomas C. Sheldon (his uncle), and Andrew Mack bought the paper, the new name was retained. By another year, due partly to the growth of population, this newspaper had become the most successful one in the Michigan Territory. Until June 19, 1835, the paper was issued weekly, then triweekly until September 28 when it became Michigan's first daily. McKnight remained as editor until February 1, 1836, when he sold his interest to L. LeGrand Morse, Asahel Smith Bagg, and John S. Bagg. John Bagg later became the sole proprietor and continued with the paper for many years.

Fire, a menace to many news offices, visited this one on January 4, 1837. Until spring when navigation could be resumed, it would not ordinarily have been possible to replace equipment, but the problem was solved in a unique way. Because of bad weather Henry Barns,⁸ an editor from the East on his way to Niles, was stranded in Detroit. Barns was induced, by the owners of the *Democratic Free Press*, to trade his complete outfit, with which he had planned to start a newspaper in Niles, for an interest in the Detroit paper. Because of this arrangement it was possible to resume the publication of the weekly edition February 22, and a semiweekly edition six days later. On June 5 the daily edition was again issued.

Although it is beyond the period with which this sketch is concerned, it may be of interest to note that Henry Barns established the *State Republican* in Lansing nearly twenty years later. After a couple of weeks he disposed of his paper and went to another town, but that is another chapter as is also the continuation of the history of the *Democratic Free Press*.

Monroe, surpassed in size and importance in the early days only by Detroit, was the next town to have a newspaper. Edward D. Ellis, from Buffalo, New York, first issued the Monroe *Sentinel*,

⁷Detroit *Free Press*, May 10, 1931, p. 2. (Anniversary supplement.)

⁸Letter dated May 20, 1954, from Kenneth West, managing editor of the Lansing *State Journal*, gives "Barns" (not "Barnes") as the form of name used on a picture of the latter and also in issues of papers published by him.

Friday, June 24, 1825, on a hand press. The name was soon changed to *Michigan Sentinel*. Until Cyrus Carrier became his partner, Mr. Ellis was the editor, the reporter, the printer, and the pressman. In other words, at first the *Michigan Sentinel* plant was a one-man office. After Carrier and Ellis became partners they announced, in the issue of July 26, 1834, that the plant would be enlarged and improved. This partnership was of short duration for in less than six months Mr. Ellis was again the sole editor and proprietor. Whether the subscribers called at the office or received this four-page weekly by mail, the price was the same—five cents a copy.

The founder of Monroe's first paper maintained a broad-minded policy as is shown in the first issue when he said:

The editor will endeavor to give the passing intelligence of the day with a strict regard to truth; without substituting individual opinion for matter of fact. Although he is not one of those who withholds his sentiments upon important public questions, he can never consent to confine himself to the course pursued by partisans of whatever name or description. He has determined upon lending his personal aid to elevate no man of whatever denomination or party whom he believes undeserving of confidence. When men are to be selected for office the editor, when possessed of adequate information, will never fear to express his preference.

But while he claims the control of his own sentiments, he wishes not to dictate to his readers the course they are to pursue. He is willing . . . their own opinions, when couched in terms devoid of personal invective, should be exposed through the columns of his paper, deeming the public press an organ through which its patrons ought truly to express their sentiments on all proper occasions.

Mr. Ellis operated the paper until 1836 when he sold it to Abner Morton and son, who changed the name to *Monroe Advocate*. The following year the paper became the property of a company consisting of Levi S. Humphrey, Alpheus Felch (who in 1846 was governor of Michigan), Austin E. Wing, and others. It was edited during the year of the famous "Woodbridge and Reform Campaign," by Calvin C. Jackson, who later became the pay director of the United States Navy. About the time that C. C. Jackson was the editor the title was changed to *Monroe Times*. After the campaign, Abner Morton and company bought this newspaper and renamed it *Monroe Advocate*.

There are other things for which Edward Ellis deserves to be

remembered besides the fact that he gave Monroe County its first newspaper. He was a delegate to the Michigan Constitutional Convention and assisted in the writing of the state's constitution. It was largely through his efforts that penal fines were earmarked for the establishment and maintenance of township libraries.

The *Kalamazoo Gazette*, still published, began life late in 1833 as a struggling weekly in White Pigeon, under the title of *Michigan Statesman and St. Joseph Chronicle*. Its founder, John DeFrees, printed this paper in the White Pigeon Tavern, which housed many weary travelers in pioneer days. Among the travelers to stop there was Henry Gilbert, who had been born in Rushville, New York, and was at that time the owner of a paper in Penn Yan. Gilbert and his young bride, Charlotte Case, of Canandaigua, New York, were going West by way of the Chicago Road when they stopped in White Pigeon. While visiting the print shop of the local newspaper, Mr. Gilbert overheard Mr. DeFrees remark that he wished that he could sell the establishment. Immediately Mr. Gilbert talked over the matter with his wife and they decided to locate in Michigan instead of going farther. Mr. DeFrees agreed to turn over the paper at once and to accept \$100 at the end of the first month, with the balance to be paid as soon as Mr. Gilbert could raise the money. In the first issue following the sale, the founder expressed his faith in the new proprietor in these words: "Mr. Gilbert is a practical printer, having conducted a newspaper in New York State. I have no doubt he will publish a paper entitled to the support of this community."⁹

The new editor began including plenty of local copy, much of which was of the booster type for the community. Some of these articles were reprinted in Detroit, Buffalo, and also in eastern newspapers. Perhaps these articles may have influenced many settlers to locate in St. Joseph County. It is strange, however, that on February 11, 1837, this wide-a-woke young editor gave only a brief mention of an important event. Buried in the local news was an announcement that Michigan had become the sixth state in the Union. The information that President Andrew Jackson had signed the bill making Michigan a state, reached Kalamazoo by means of a letter written by Congressman Isaac E. Crary and delivered by stage-coach.

⁹*Kalamazoo Gazette*, January 24, 1937, sec. 8, p. 3. (Centennial edition.)

As was generally the case whenever there was a change in ownership, the name was changed. Mr. Gilbert shortened it to *Michigan Statesman*. For a brief time in 1835 Albert C. Chandler was taken into partnership, and the following September the publishers announced that they were moving to Kalamazoo, which at that time was called Bronson. Shortly before that date the United States Land Office, the paper's chief source of support, had been moved from White Pigeon to Bronson. On October 2, 1835, the paper was first printed in Bronson. This was the first newspaper to be published in that community. By the following April the village had been renamed Kalamazoo. That year there was much speculation in government lands, and business boomed. Henry Gilbert soon decided another name would be more suitable for his paper. Consequently on January 23, 1837, the name became the *Kalamazoo Gazette* and thus it is today. Penn Wise, who was associated with the paper for many years, claimed that the name was originally spelled "Gazett."

In the issue for January 23, 1836, Mr. Gilbert offered the equipment for sale, but not the newspaper. The reason was that he wanted to enlarge the plant and make alterations. In the April 4th issue he stated:

"We have sold our press and all our type. With the view to placing our establishment in an improved condition, we shall go immediately to the East and purchase a new press and the most approved model of new type throughout of the latest kind . . . but we dare not promise it will appear before the first of May."

It didn't. In fact no paper was printed until the fourth of June of that year, and then with the old type because the new equipment had not yet arrived.

There are several entertaining stories in connection with the early years of the *Gazette*. A man employed by the *Gazette* was sent with a team and wagon to Norwalk, Ohio, to secure a load of paper. When the man returned it was with an empty wagon for the Ohio mill had shut down. For the next few weeks, so the story goes, the *Gazette* was printed on wrapping paper and only the Land Office advertising was published.

McMurtrie states that no paper was issued during the move from White Pigeon to Bronson, or Kalamazoo.¹⁰ If that were true then

¹⁰McMurtrie, *Early Printing in Michigan* . . . , 319.

the thrilling account of the trip, as narrated by Penn E. Wise¹¹ (referred to as Grandpa Wise) employed by Gilbert at the time of the move, is pure fiction. Although the truth of the tale cannot be vouched for, it is an interesting one.

According to Mr. Wise the trip was beset with danger every step of the way. He claims that the editor sat in the dray pounding out the copy for the next issue of the paper, with arrows whizzing past him as the Indians sought to curtail the freedom of the press. Penn Wise says that one week the paper was printed in Portage and following weeks at other places during the remainder of the journey.

"We saw Indian Chief Pigeon, who said, 'We no shoot Little Chief Work, but we shoot editor,'" related Mr. Wise (called "Little Chief Work" by the Indians) in describing the trip. Mr. Wise, for a prank, induced Mr. Gilbert to wear the one and only overcoat the four office men owned. The editor obliged. On him was pinned a sign "Ye Editor." "It will aid you in adding to your collection of arrowheads and tomahawks," Mr. Wise told his boss.

"The first day I rode in the dray known as the Editorial Department No. 1," continued Mr. Wise. "No sooner had we left White Pigeon than things began to happen. The first arrow that came from behind the tree drilled an ugly hole through my derby. The next one missed my nose. Gilbert was riding in Dray No. 2 smoking leisurely and gazing into space, evidently intent on securing ideas for a stirring editorial." Later in the day Gilbert found Wise had been seriously injured by an arrow; while the editor had been well protected by the overcoat. With all the arrows still sticking in it, he resembled a big porcupine.

Henry Gilbert continued to publish the paper, which he brought to Kalamazoo when he was only twenty-five years old, until 1844. He was one of nine men to be president of the village of Kalamazoo.

The final newspaper chosen for this sketch marks the close of Michigan's territorial period. Soon after Jacksonburg, now Jackson, was founded, the Jacksonburg *Sentinel* was started. Several of the citizens felt the need for a local newspaper. William R. DeLand together with Norman Allen took the lead and persuaded other settlers to assist them in the project. They found an editor, Nicholas Sullivan, who was printing a paper in Vergennes, Vermont, and

¹¹Kalamazoo Gazette, January 24, 1937, sec. 2, p. 3. (Centennial edition.)

induced him to bring his family and printing equipment to Jacksonburg. Enough money was contributed by interested settlers of Jacksonburg to guarantee the expense of moving the plant equipment and the Sullivans to Michigan. Wagons hauled the family and their possessions to Detroit. At that point other wagons met them and brought the Sullivans to their new home in Jackson County.

Soon the plant was set up in an old wooden building at what is now the northwest corner of Jackson and Cortland Streets in Jackson. In 1928 this building was torn down to make room for a gas station. Charles V. DeLand, the newspaper's first apprentice, was also its delivery boy. He carried the papers to the homes of the subscribers.

Since the earliest known issue is dated May 20, 1837, and is vol. 1, no. 9, it has been assumed that this newspaper was started early in 1837. McMurtrie has set the date as March 25, 1837.¹² The next year the title was changed to the Jackson *Sentinel*, for the village had become Jackson. Publication ceased in 1840.

So far as the political policy of this early newspaper is concerned it could be classed as independent but with Whig proclivities. Perhaps Editor Sullivan wished to be neutral in politics but found it difficult to do so. Many years were to pass before it was possible for a newspaper to maintain an independent policy and yet win the support necessary to its success.

In the intervening years between August, 1809, when James Miller printed the *Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer*, and sometime early in 1837 when Nicholas Sullivan issued the first number of the Jacksonburg *Sentinel*, there is much history of Michigan's newspapers of which only the surface has been scratched here. Present-day papers, generally printed with modern machinery, have changed in many respects from the newspapers of the early eighteen hundreds. Yet these and later editors paved the way and sometimes set the policy for today's papers as we now know them.

¹²McMurtrie, *Early Printing in Michigan* . . . , 282.

The Grand Hotel

W. Stewart Woodfill

THE GRAND HOTEL was built in 1887.¹ It first opened its doors on July 10th of that year. It was built by the Mackinac Island Hotel Company with equal shares of stock being held by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, and the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company.

Senator Francis B. Stockbridge of Michigan was instrumental in bringing about construction of the hotel. He had purchased the hotel site some years prior with the plan in mind to interest substantial capital in building a large and resplendent summer hotel on this favored promontory of Mackinac Island. George Pullman of the Pullman Company and others were interested in the project but Senator Stockbridge finally settled for the three major transportation companies serving the Island to build the hotel and see to its operation.

From 1887 to 1890 the lessee-manager of the hotel was John Oliver Plank, who was the nation's most notable resort hotel manager of those times. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Plank in 1934 shortly before his death. I made copious notes of his intimate account of the early days of the hotel. He told me of his difficulties in operating the hotel and that after three years of it he had no more desire to labor with it. The hotel has generally been considered by its operators as an economic monstrosity.

Mr. Plank and others have told me that the main dining room, where we are gathered this evening, had unique lettering at its entrance doors reading "Salle á Manger". French words and phrases were in those days much in vogue about fine hotels. I expect sometime to reconstruct such a plaque at the entrance of this room for I feel that traditional things should be found here always.

¹The Grand Hotel observed its 70th anniversary on July 10, 1957, at which time Mackinac Island State Park Commissioner W. Stewart Woodfill gave the above remarks. Other speakers were Governor G. Mennen Williams and Historical Commissioner Prentiss M. Brown. Among the approximately one hundred guests were members of the Michigan Historical Commission. At its meeting at Grand Hotel, the Michigan Historical Commission voted to register the Grand Hotel as one of Michigan's historical buildings.



GRAND HOTEL *ca.* 1891



GRAND HOTEL

From 1890 to 1900 the lessee-manager was James R. Hayes, who was the leading hotel operator in Michigan in that period. He was an able operator, but I have in my possession some letters which he wrote a friend in 1898 saying that he would be very happy indeed when his lease expired in 1900 and he could give up the responsibility of the hotel, for no money was to be made out of it and his losses were a great source of distress to him.

From 1900 to 1910 the hotel was operated by Henry Weaver of St. Louis, Missouri, owner there of the Planters Hotel. He began his ten years tenure as lessee-manager. But in 1904 he announced to the transportation companies that owned the hotel that he would close the hotel for the remaining six years of his lease, let it stand idle, unless they gave him outright a 50 percent stock interest. The transportation companies wanted the hotel to be operated, as it was a source of transportation business to them, and so they capitulated to his demands and Mr. Weaver agreed to keep the hotel open until 1910. In 1907 Mr. Weaver bought the remaining 50 percent of the hotel stock and became its sole owner. However, by 1910 he was discouraged with it and prepared to have it salvaged and demolished. The hotel was saved by a lease being effected for its operation in 1910 to Mr. W. E. Chester of the Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Arkansas, for that year only. Then Mr. Chester had enough of it and Mr. Weaver was again on the verge of demolishing the property.

In 1911 a native of Mackinac Island, Charles J. Holden, undertook to save the hotel for the Island and interested Frank Nagle of St. Louis to head the company and become its majority stockholder. A number of Mackinac Island business men, including Charles J. Holden, George T. Arnold, Patrick Doud, Charles Mulchrone and the Davis Store brothers, had minority stock holdings. This group continued with the ownership and operation of the hotel until 1918. During the difficult war years the hotel suffered substantial losses and as a result Mr. Nagle and associates were quite ready to sell their stock to J. Logan Ballard of French Lick, Indiana, in 1918. Mr. Ballard bought all of the stock excepting some few shares held by Charles Mulchrone and Patrick Doud.

Mr. Ballard spent lavish sums on the hotel during his ownership. The hotel was enlarged. The swimming pool was built. Many

additional bathrooms were added. The grounds were extensively landscaped. New furnishings were installed.

In 1919 I first became associated with the hotel. I sought employment here to escape the ravages of hay fever with which I suffered at my home in Greensburg, Indiana, where I was employed in the lumber business of my uncles, Donnell Brothers Lumber Company. My first taste of the hotel business had come to me in the previous hay fever season of 1918 when I had found employment at the Mount Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, awaiting call to active service in the naval air force during the war. Because of my resort hotel experience for a few weeks in 1918 I was able to present myself as an experienced hotel clerk and secure such a position at Grand Hotel for the summer of 1919. At that time the Mount Washington Hotel was the finest resort hotel in the world, both in standpoint of graciousness of operation and its clientele. I felt that many things could be inaugurated at Grand Hotel which I had observed at the Mount Washington in 1918 that would materially improve its operation and appeal. I found myself becoming very much interested in Grand Hotel.

In 1920 I returned for the summer as chief clerk. In the summer of 1921 I became assistant to the manager, J. Murray Clark. He died in the hotel that fall shortly after it had closed in early September. It was that fall that I gave up my association with my uncles in the lumber business and established myself that winter as manager of the Wofford Hotel, Miami Beach, then the only ocean front hotel at Miami Beach. I had decided to make the resort hotel business my career. I was 25 years old.

Following the death of Mr. Clark, a former manager of the hotel was again given the position, namely, Charles J. Holden. The owner, Mr. Ballard, required that I be given a position at the hotel during the summer of 1922. The manager assigned me to the post of kitchen storeroom manager. In the spring of 1923, Mr. Ballard engaged me as the manager and a month or so later died suddenly. I managed the hotel for his estate in 1923 and 1924.

In the fall of 1924 I came to the decision that my destiny would best be served by owning a hotel instead of working for others. After attempting to buy hotels in Lansing and Chicago, I turned my

attention to the possible purchase of Grand Hotel from the estate of Mr. Ballard.

The year 1925 was in the period of wonderful nonsense and frenzied finance. Acting with considerable determination and good fortune I managed to raise the necessary money to buy the hotel in March, 1925, together with Eugene J. LaChance of Mackinac Island and Joseph Ballard of French Lick, Indiana. We were equal partners. I was the general manager. The estate of J. Logan Ballard was happily disposed to sell the property at a relatively low figure and charge off very sizable losses of money which Mr. Ballard had poured into the business.

In the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, the hotel operated in a blaze of glory but each year I noted it owed more money than the year before. It was for this reason that I felt it wise to dispose of my interests to my two partners. I found them more than willing to buy me out and a sale was effected. It was a fortunate and profitable transaction for me. The end of the roaring boom of the twenties was not far distant.

In 1928 Mr. LaChance sold his interests to Mr. Ballard, who became sole owner for the season of 1929. But in January, 1930, Mr. Ballard died and the great depression was at hand. This resulted in receivership for the hotel in October, 1931, with some \$100,000 of unpaid creditors.

In the summer of 1932 the receiver leased the hotel to Eugene J. LaChance. The hotel affairs became very complex and unsettled by the spring of 1933 and on March 16, 1933, the receiver sold the hotel. I was the buyer. I had tried to interest hotel operators throughout the country to buy the property but with no success. I still had underlying interests in the property as a result of my sale in the fall of 1927 and I wished to protect my interests. On the day I bought the hotel, March 16, 1933, every bank in the United States was closed. The hotel had been running down physically. Its patronage had greatly diminished. It did not appear an auspicious undertaking. However, I felt at the depreciated price I bought it I should be able in time to rehabilitate it and make something of it.

I began spending money on its rehabilitation at once. My friends advised that I would be better directed to dispose of my money by

putting it in a bucket and pouring it down a sink rather than pouring it into the hotel. But I sensed that we might be in the nadir of the depression and that conditions would improve and higher rates could be charged. And further, that the property would appreciate in value and likely come into an earning position in due time. This proved eventually to be so.

By 1937 business was fine. The depression was over. My finances were good. Then suddenly, one day in September of 1937, the bottom fell out of the stock market again and we were back into a sad depression. These conditions affected my business. I recall that I termed the summer of 1939 as the year of the great quiet. And I recall that on July 11, 1939, there were only eleven paying guests in the hotel and some 400 employees to be paid, fed and housed. For exercise and recreation I rode a saddle horse that year and for some strange reason I would say to myself every afternoon when I mounted my horse—here goes another \$2,000—for I lost \$2,000 a day for the first 21 days of July that year. Then the tide turned, my horse dropped dead, and I collapsed! It was not until 1940, however, that the hotel again began to operate at a reasonable profit. That was the first year of the defense program. Business was booming at the hotel in 1941 until mid-August when President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill came out of the sea with what they referred to as the Atlantic Charter. Immediately the guests decided from that document that we were approaching entry into war and they asked the cashiers to make up their bills for their early return home. In a week or so thereafter the hotel had to close for the season and its early closing resulted in a loss for the year of \$55,000.

Then in December, 1941, came World War II. The large isolated resort hotels of the country either closed or were taken over by the military. It was impossible for the military to consider using Grand Hotel due to its island isolation and being ice-bound in winter. I was confronted with the problem of either closing the hotel for the duration of the war or operating it under the hazardous economic conditions of those times. Conventions were not permitted to meet anywhere. Citizens were urged to stay home and attend war work. Railroads to this area were denied Pullman cars. Gasoline and rubber

tires were severely rationed. Employees could hardly be found because of their demand for war industries or military service. However, despite the bleak outlook I decided to operate the hotel as long as I could during the war and as best I could with a limited staff. I would stay with the ship.

This magnificent dining room where we are gathered this evening was in 1942 converted into a cafeteria, for I could only find six waiters. The entire staff was cut from a normal crew of 400 to about 175 employees. By severe retrenchment I managed to hold my own for a year or two and by 1944 the public was finding it necessary to get away from the strain of regimented war-time living and have vacations. They managed to find transport to Mackinac one way or another, in baggage cars of trains, sitting or standing in aisles of coach-car trains or sitting up on the decks of the lake passenger steamers putting in at the Island. Once they reached the hotel they stayed on and on, with long visits. Grand Hotel managed to weather the war safely.

Beginning with 1945 the hotel came into its own. My years of improving the hotel began to pay off. Patronage was good and at rates that would permit a profit. Today the hotel is in excellent financial condition and operating quite profitably.

I have rigidly held throughout my years with Grand Hotel to a philosophy of operation that frequently has been scoffed at. I have always felt that it must be operated in the grand manner or there will be no Grand Hotel. I have learned that the hard way in my connection with the hotel for more than half of its seventy years. I hope that those who follow me will be minded to follow the same pattern. I think they will, for its success has been demonstrated. If they do, this hotel will live to celebrate another seventy years or more of operation. Its architecture is sound for all time, pure Grecian lines. The building physically is better than the day it was built. Being a frame building instead of masonry it is amenable both to repair and to face-lifting to avoid obsolescence. Only one thing can destroy this hotel in the future, and that is mismanagement, not old age or economics. It is a great Michigan institution with the outstanding resort location of the entire Great Lakes region. It is the largest summer hotel in the world. Nothing like it could ever be

built again for its cost would be exorbitant for any investor. It stands unique in a unique locale. It will never be destroyed by fire because it is fireproofed with complete automatic sprinkling system. Its contemporaries over past decades have passed into oblivion or are fast fading from the American scene. But Grand Hotel is better than ever, more widely and favorably known throughout the land than ever. I give you the vision of an even better Grand Hotel in the future. It shall not pass. It is here to stay.

Report of Michigan Historical Commission President

Willard C. Wichers

TRADITION IS IMPORTANT in the affairs of men and plays its role in history.¹ Historical activities in our state are deeply rooted in tradition. We are particularly aware of this on the occasion of the eighty-third annual meeting of the Historical Society of Michigan. Yet the statements of tradition should be challenged. After we scrutinize them we can judge which we should rely upon. Tossing some traditions into the discard is the first step in achieving a new plateau in historical progress.

The purpose of historical activities in our state should be directed in the first instance to building better citizens with an understanding of the heritage of government and their responsibility for good government.

The members of the Michigan Historical Commission and its professional staff respect tradition, but are restless in their determination to widen the curiosity of Michigan's citizens in their past. This is why the commission is ever seeking new fields of activity to make history come alive. A most important key in achieving a successful plan is the provision of services. Another is to engender pride in the heritage of the past by dramatizing events of historical significance in this great state.

In the latter sphere two on-going programs of the commission are worthy of mention. The program of awarding certificates of recognition to farmers whose property has been owned continuously by their antecedents for a century has won wide acclaim. Inaugurated in 1948, the program has achieved its objective in calling attention to the pride of ownership and the important contributions made by farm citizens to the economy and well-being of Michigan. From the outset the commission has had the cooperation of the Detroit Edison Company and the Consumers Power Company in

¹Report presented at the 83rd annual meeting of the Historical Society of Michigan at Bay City, September 27, 1957.

furnishing metal markers erected on the farm site. Very soon the commission will award its 1,000th Centennial Farm Certificate.

A second visual means of attracting citizen interest is the marking of historical sites and events. This program made possible by legislative appropriation is now beginning its second year. Perhaps no state program in the last year has caught the public fancy to an equal extent. Some fifty markers were erected in the first year at ceremonies arranged with the cooperation of local historical groups. Teachers use the markers as a rendezvous with their avid pupils; tourists and visitors to our state search out these markers, photograph them or copy each text. Through the cooperation of the Michigan state highway department, official signs along state highways are presently being erected calling attention to "Historical Marker Ahead". Some are listed on the highway map of Michigan and more listings are scheduled in tourist literature of the region. The commission's publication, *History Along Michigan's Highways*, is being given wide distribution. Michigan citizens by the thousands are gaining impressions of their state's fascinating past and are proudly aware of their responsibility in keeping Michigan pre-eminent in national and world affairs. The letter addressed to the commission by the Honorable Governor of our state, G. Mennen Williams, sums it up very well.

Permit me to congratulate you on the effective way in which you carried out the historical marker program. I think that the ceremonies and publicity attendant upon the erection of the several markers have been a most effective way in drawing public attention not only to the markers themselves, but to the important heritage that is ours in Michigan. I am sure that the people of Michigan are now truly sold on this activity of government and will support its continuation when you request further legislative appropriations. In addition, let me compliment you on the very attractive and important publication, *History Along Michigan's Highways*.

Michigan history is interpreted in dramatic displays at the commission's historical museum in Lansing. A refreshing face-lifting operation has been going on unobtrusively at this stately residence to present meaningful material imaginatively. The museum's rich resources in artifacts are being utilized with effective educational results. School boys and girls and adults alike are finding the museum a living, vital institution.

I referred earlier in my remarks to commission services as a key to a successful program. These services take many forms. The Records Management Act directs the commission to (a) review and appraise all schedules governing the transfer, disposal, and preservation of state records, and (b) receive, organize, and service records of permanent value and historical interest. Significant progress has been made in the implementation of this work at the state level and in local counties and municipalities. In 1951, the commission employed a trained archivist. In 1952 the legislature passed a state records management law. In 1953 another trained archivist was added to the staff and we have progressed proportionately since then. In addition to the determination of which records should be preserved, a corollary duty is to make this material available to the public. Thousands of items of historical significance have been collected and preserved since the commission was established in 1913. Only now with the preparation of finding aids are these rich sources being put into increasing use by researchers. At the same time increasing numbers of inquiries, particularly from schools, are serviced by the archival staff. Understandably, these activities are not glamorous to the public, but are the wellspring of increasing knowledge of our past.

The commission's quarterly publication, *Michigan History*, affords researchers opportunity to share with a wide reading public the new and interesting facets of our history. News of historical activity in the state and reviews of selected books are reported in lively fashion. From time to time the commission augments the magazine with service-type bulletins and booklets like *Your Capitol and Mine*, *This is Michigan*, and others.

The John M. Munson Michigan History Fund has enabled the commission to publish *Michigan in Four Centuries* by Dr. F. Clever Bald, which continues to sell at a brisk rate and is now in its fourth printing. During the last year the commission has offered fellowships ranging from \$500 to \$2,500 for satisfactory manuscripts in broad fields in the history of education. Grants-in-aid are available to help bear the expenses of research and writing. Acceptable manuscripts will be published as a book in a series of volumes on the history of education in the state. A committee of our commission

is now giving thought to the appointment of an editor for this second publication program under the Munson fund.

During the last year the *Teachers' Guide to Michigan History* was published as an outline integrating Michigan's history with United States history based on Bald's *Michigan in Four Centuries* and standard textbooks in United States history used in senior high schools of the state. The manual published with Munson funds is designed to stimulate teachers to give a fuller meaning to Michigan events which are important in our national development.

With the utilization of Munson money the commission has been able to produce two film strips — "The Lumbering Era in Michigan" and "Great Lakes Transportation History" with accompanying manuals for use in the classrooms. Two more film strips are contemplated for this year, namely "Michigan in the Civil War" and "The Iron Industry in Michigan".

Negotiations are being carried on which may lead to publication of classroom books at both the elementary and junior high level.

The commission activities are manifold and increasing. It takes important responsibility in participation in the annual Michigan Week in May. It serves the Governor and many agencies of the state government. Recently the commission prepared for the Governor an extensive report and recommendations for the restoration and development of historical resources in the Mackinac Straits area.

At each annual meeting of the Historical Society of Michigan, the commission is privileged to present a certificate of recognition to a person whose contributions to the state and the support of historical endeavors are judged outstanding. The commission heartily supports the work of the Historical Society of Michigan in the recognition that the society and its members foster historical endeavors throughout the state. Without the society, the commission's program would be curtailed in its implementation. In behalf of my colleagues on the commission: Mrs. Donald Adams, Prentiss M. Brown, Chester W. Ellison, Willis F. Dunbar, and Lewis Vander Velde, I wish to commend the officers and members of the Historical Society of Michigan for their devoted interest to a great state and its brilliant history. And in behalf of the commission, may I commend and thank our executive secretary, Dr. Lewis Beeson, and our entire staff for their dedication and accomplishment.

Eva Abbott

Katherine J. Baker

EVA ABBOTT WAS BORN IN TORONTO, Ontario, April 15, 1886, the oldest of three daughters of Daniel and Mary Abbott. Her father was a Baptist minister by profession, and a printer by trade. Before Eva was of school age the family moved to the United States. They lived in several small Michigan towns while her father was in the ministry, but finally settled in Grand Rapids, where Mr. Abbott was associated with the *Michigan Tradesman*. It was in Grand Rapids where Eva started school.

Because of the failing health of her mother, the Abbotts moved to the home of her paternal grandparents in Saginaw, the spring that Eva was eight years old. That same spring, death claimed both her mother and an infant sister. Eva then made her home with her grandparents. She was graduated from the Saginaw high school and Eastern Michigan College at Ypsilanti. At the latter school, she majored in English and displayed unusual ability and interest in her study of the history and use of words.

All of Miss Abbott's teaching experience was in Oakland County. She taught at Bloomfield Center in a one-room rural school just before coming to Pontiac. Eva came to Pontiac the fall of 1916 where she taught at the Crofoot school. In 1923, she went into junior high school work in a shack on the Wilson school grounds. From there she was transferred to the junior high shacks in "the Grove." The Grove was a group of oak trees that stood between the Crofoot school and the Pontiac senior high school, where the boys' gymnasium now stands.

When Pontiac's Eastern junior high school was opened in the fall of 1925, Miss Abbott joined its faculty as an English instructor. That same year, Miss Abbott became a naturalized American citizen. With remarkable skill, firmness, sympathetic understanding, and tireless energy, she carefully and prayerfully guided many a stumbling student over the thorny paths of English. She inspired and interested him with her matchless storytelling; she clarified his confused ideas of grammar with graphic, definite, and thorough explanations.

It was while teaching at Eastern Junior High School that Miss Abbott demonstrated both the ability and thoroughness with which she had studied the source and relationship of words while at Eastern Michigan College and her continuous research work since her graduation. Her textbook, *Studies in General Language*, was published in 1937. A history of all languages, this book deals particularly with the development of English, and was used as a text in several schools including Pontiac's. During Miss Abbott's writing of this book Miss Ora Hallenbeck, another Pontiac teacher was an invaluable critic and advisor.

Also while teaching at Eastern Junior High School, Miss Abbott founded the school's paper, *The Arrow*, and remained its sponsor for many years. She taught its editors and other participants many fine points of journalism including the importance of correct spelling.

Another service which Miss Abbott rendered Eastern Junior High School was that of librarian for fifteen years. Her wide acquaintance with books for both children and adults resulted in wisely chosen additions to rather hungry shelves. Although the sum each year allotted for books was small, it was stretched to its limit for books of pleasure, reference books, newspapers, and magazines. In this capacity, Miss Abbott's service was most efficient and beneficial.

Thirty of Miss Abbott's thirty-nine years in the teaching profession were spent in Pontiac, the last twenty years at Eastern Junior High School. For the last twenty-eight years, Miss Abbott and Miss Ora Hallenbeck had made their home together.

Miss Abbott was a charter member of Xi Chapter of Michigan Delta Kappa Gamma, and in spite of poor health gave devotedly of her time and talents to it. A member of the First Congregational Church of Pontiac, Miss Abbott was actively interested in Sunday school and missionary work.

She died September 5, 1950. Her quiet unselfish service to others had immeasurable value. Lives will continue to bloom and prosper because of it.

Ethel Winifred Bennett Chase

Bernice LeLand

ETHEL WINIFRED BENNETT CHASE was born in La Porte, Indiana, on December 19, 1877, the only child of Henry A. and Helen (McCormick) Chase. Her mother died within the next two years, and her father remarried. So it happened that she remained at her birthplace, to be reared in the rugged Scotch-Irish tradition of prosperous maternal grandparents, Samuel Simons, and his wife Sarah (Ludwig) McCormick. She was a quick-witted, active little girl with a strong childhood drive for exploration and new experiences in the out-of-doors world. Ample opportunity to satisfy these urges was afforded her on Grandfather McCormick's farm where the major interests of the family were the usual crop-raising activities and the care and breeding of fine race horses. She acquired insight into the ways of nature which was of great value to her in the years that followed, during which she was destined to become an influential figure in the field of botanical science.

In due time she entered La Porte high school. There her talent for scientific study became so apparent to her teachers that she was graduated with every possible encouragement from them to continue her education at the university in the field of science. The late Ruth Willoughby, who subsequently taught music in Western High School in Detroit, was then a teacher in La Porte, and the inspiration of her friendship became a potent factor in Winifred's decisions, fostering the impulse to learn and her desire to achieve a career of helpfulness to others.

Meantime her grandfather's failing health and his ensuing blindness placed a new responsibility upon her young shoulders. She became his companion, and his guide as he went about attending to his business interests. These experiences broadened her horizon; they promoted a growing spirit of independence, and deepened her appreciation of the needs of other people.

However, any plans for the future, which her alert young mind may have formulated during this period, were painfully shattered by the death of her grandfather in 1894, during her last year in high

school. Her grandmother's death occurred a few years later, and life then became cluttered with the problems of finance and with the business of adjusting to a new way of life. Nevertheless she clung firmly to her earlier determination until it was possible for her to enter the University of Michigan in 1899.

A bright new world of natural beauty and intellectual opportunity opened before her there. She loved the rolling hills of Washtenaw County, the blue sky, the birds, the trees, and flowers. It was all music and poetry to her. Most of all she loved the Huron River which she explored for its rich beauty and for serious scientific purposes as well. Firm friendships with fellow students, with townspeople, and with members of the university faculty were established during these college years, to be maintained and treasured to the end of her life.

Those were the days of the May Festival under the direction of Professor Albert Stanley; of Schumann-Heink and Homer, and many others who brought the inspiration of their great talents to the student body. Their influence upon Winifred's intellectual and emotional life cannot be measured. They contributed a substantial part of the background for her later deep appreciation of the theatre, of fine literature, music and especially poetry and grand opera. She was thus spared the fate of becoming a scientist of narrow concerns and restricted outlook. Her book shelves, crowded with volumes on a great variety of subjects, gave testimony to the breadth of her interests at the time of her death.

She was granted the bachelor of arts degree by the university in 1903, and began her professional career as a teacher of science in the McMillan high school in Delray, where the late Frank Cody was then superintendent of schools. She quickly established herself there as a person of exceptional ability, and in the coming years she achieved distinction as one of the few leading women botanists of this country. In 1915 she received the masters of art degree from the University of Michigan.

Miss Chase traveled widely, interesting herself primarily in the people and the flora of the regions which she visited. She botanized throughout the United States, and in the South Seas making notable collections among the islands and in New Zealand, likewise on Grand Manan Island off the coast of Maine. Her contributions from

that island are included in the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

At the time of her retirement from active teaching in 1947, Winifred Chase was professor of botany and adviser to women at Wayne State University. She had been chosen for the latter position in 1919 by David McKenzie, the dean of what was then the Detroit Junior College, the first such institution in the state of Michigan.

In all of this, Miss Chase played a significant part. She was a leading spirit on the committee appointed by Dean McKenzie for organizing the courses in science to be required for premedical students and others looking forward to entrance into higher professional schools; she established standards of scholarship in her own science classes which quickly gained recognition for her students when they made application for entrance into schools of medicine, dentistry, or pharmacy.

She was the prime mover for an organized student government by the women who were crowding into the institution in increasing numbers; she originated a system of individual student personnel records, and a counseling service which developed out of the need, expressed by the students themselves, for her advice and guidance. It was she who inspired and helped them create a stable student loan fund for women. Among the projects, which were enthusiastically and profitably carried on by the women students under her leadership, was the annual student bazaar. This bazaar and entertainment project contributed in 1922 the first five hundred dollars to the loan fund. "I never deposited money with greater satisfaction," she said. "It represented opportunity for some worthy woman to complete her course elsewhere."

During all of this time she carried a full-time program of teaching and had no secretarial service. The burden was very heavy at times, but she relinquished no part of her interest, nor her loyalty to the basic principles upon which she had built her own life.

Winifred Chase died on August 26, 1949. She was one of the state founders of the international honor society of Delta Kappa Gamma, and a charter member of Alpha chapter. She was a distinguished member of Tri Delta in which she held a national office for several years. She was also a member of important scientific and professional organizations including the Botanical Society of

America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Education Association, and the National Society of Deans of women. Garden clubs, and other important women's organizations valued her gift for friendship and sought her leadership down through the years.

Perhaps her most fruitful and lasting contribution to the teaching profession was the inspiration which her sincere interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of young people brought to those who had close contact with her, and to those whom she aided materially as well as spiritually in their preparation for professional careers. One such who came under her influence has remarked, "We do not remember her so much for what she taught as for herself."

The citation presented to her by President David Henry in behalf of Wayne State University on the occasion of her retirement closes with this final tribute:

"Professor Chase, knowing plants and people, simply combined them to form a career which must be satisfying to her, and which is invaluable to the university and to the city, now and forever."

Meda Bacon

Mary Phelps and Liva Hawley

MEDA BACON, born November 2, 1874, was one of the younger members of a large family of children. Her parents lived in the western part of Kent County, where the soil was fertile and the terrain quite rolling. At that time methods of farming required that everyone pitch in to get the work done. She remarked that it was here on the farm that she made good use of some of the pastimes that she had learned: such as the use of the saw and hammer and knife carving. Also she learned to whistle, which she enjoyed very much.

There were many chores to be done both before and after school. Each child was given some responsibility, such as getting the cows, preparing them for milking, feeding the stock, bringing in the wood for the stoves, feeding the chickens, gathering the eggs, and so forth. Then there were certain house duties: cleaning and filling the lamps, preparing the vegetables for supper, and setting the table.

She was up early in the morning doing her part, setting the table while the lunches were being packed and mother was getting a hot breakfast to her family. Then the table must be cleared and the dishes washed and dried before going to school.

She started to school in a one-room country school at the age of six, entering the chart class. She and her sisters and brothers carried their lunches. Everyone stayed all day. Children were required to walk both ways, but sometimes Meda would get a ride "Piggy Back" on her brother's shoulders. This she thought was great fun and did not mind spending the whole day at school.

The school year consisted of two terms: fall and spring. During the winter months, usually from December first to March first, there would be no school because of bad weather and bad roads. The spring term was usually short, ending in May. It was customary for the teacher to board around among the families whose children were in school. The children considered it a privilege to have the teacher in their home. The children came to know their teacher better and the teacher came to know the family better. Today we call

it in modern terms community relations, but done in a different pattern.

The winter months were spent in girls learning to cook and sew while the boys worked outside. Evenings were spent together around the fireside, usually in the sitting room telling stories, planning Christmas or making merry in other ways.

The spring term was short because the children were needed on the farm to help get the crops in on time due to lack of modern tools and uncertainty of the weather. It was under these circumstances that Meda Bacon attended school from the chart class through the eighth grade.

She finished her early schooling at the age of sixteen. At that time the state of Michigan offered in the counties teaching certificate if students could pass the examinations. She took the examination for a third grade certificate and passed. She was just seventeen years old when she took her first school. It was known as the Little Red Brick School in Alpine Township. She had twelve children enrolled. The highest grade was the fifth. She did not like this school. She was bored with teaching small children but kept on teaching determined to find something better.

In 1894 she spent one year at Ypsilanti earning her high school credits at the State Normal College. She then wrote the state examination for the first grade certificate and passed.

Freeman Olds, then superintendent of South Grand Rapids high now Burton junior high, interviewed her for teaching the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. She accepted, but in February she was given the seventh and eighth grades. She taught another year there with great success. Her ability to handle children successfully became widely known.

The Grand Rapids *Press* heard about Miss Bacon's success with children and especially the interest she could arouse in boys. The *Press* then had many paper carriers who had important downtown stations where they sold papers. "Extra-Extra, read all about it," were fields of extra money for the boys at that time, and yet it was hard for the boys to leave school to meet this task and still keep up with their class. The boys were poor students and often became delinquent as money became a more attractive interest than school. The *Press* realized this difficulty and also what selling the papers

meant to their business. The television and radio has since stolen the news so that hardly a newsboy is seen selling extras on the streets today.

It was then the *Press* ventured into a part-time school for these boys. Miss Bacon accepted the offer and held her classes on the third floor of the *Press* building. At first the school was poorly equipped but whenever Miss Bacon expressed her needs for certain tools or seemingly necessary things, the *Press* officials supplied them willingly. Besides the necessary books, some of the important equipment consisted of jack knives, wood carving tools, saws, and hammers.

She had thirty boys enrolled, most of them on a part-time basis as *News* selling was important business to them. When "Extras" came out these boys were excused to sell them and earn money. The boys ranged in age from eleven to fourteen years and came from broken homes or poorly provided homes in which the boys had to help take care of themselves and sometimes help with the family income. Many of these boys were underfed and through the fellowship and influence of both the *Press* men and Miss Bacon the boys bought the proper food needed for growing children. A cafeteria was in the basement of the building. The boys were allowed to go to the cafeteria and they did, and still were back in class for instruction. Miss Bacon says not one failed to return.

During this time the boys showed a desire to go further with their education. Miss Bacon went to the superintendent of the Grand Rapids city school, Mr. Greeson, for an interview. He advised her to go ahead with her ideas with the boys and offered to help her plan a course to follow.

The enthusiasm among the boys to further advance themselves grew to such an extent that they felt social activities should be a part of their school work. Christmas was especially important because it was here they could show their appreciation to their teacher, Miss Bacon, and their sponsors, and yet have a good time among friends. Other holidays were observed with much the same interest. Games were played and songs were sung, even whistling contests took place in the evening's entertainment.

She taught here five years watching with interest the boys who passed through the school. The boys, after leaving, kept in touch

with her and she often stated "All have made good in some way or another in life. None failed in society. One boy has a press business of his own in the West".

During this time Meda Bacon was improving her education. In 1904 Western Michigan University opened. Here she attended summer school and took extension courses while she taught during the school year.

Again the news of her good work had spread and from her enthusiasm and fine results she was asked to come into the Grand Rapids school system. She accepted and taught for two years on Second Avenue, now Pleasant Street. She later taught an ungraded room for two years. Her group consisted of the very subnormal, as well as children from a foreign element.

In 1913 she went to the Buchanan school. From 1914 to 1919 Miss Bacon experienced the platoon plan. She taught all the academic subjects except reading. At the end of 1919 she was transferred to the Seventh Street school, at the corner of Seventh Street and Stocking, to become principal of a six-room school and also had supervision of an auxiliary room which was housed in a vacant building on Seventh Street. The last two years the school became so crowded that it was necessary for the school to go on half-day sessions.

From 1923 to 1929 Miss Bacon taught in the new Stocking school in which provision had been made for the care of crippled children. The east wing was devoted to these children. Miss Bacon was also instrumental in having Braille introduced into the system in 1926 for the blind children. This was the first school of its kind in western Michigan.

In 1926 Miss Bacon attended Columbia University and learned that Grand Rapids schools stood at the top in the United States for its treatment of individual differences in children. She continued her work at Stocking Street school until 1929 when she was transferred to the new Eastern school in which she had full charge of the orthopedic work. At the same time she supervised the operation of the Mary Free Bed Hospital at 220 Cherry Street, S.E. for the care of crippled children.

In 1930 she received the masters degree from Western Michigan University; and in 1934 was given an honorary degree from East-

ern Michigan College for her contribution to education for handicapped children. This citation states: "This honor is conferred upon Miss Meda Bacon for her interest in the education of handicapped children for many years."

She retired in 1945 due to failing eyesight. A scar on the central part of her vision was caused by an abscess which destroyed the central sight. She has lateral vision and is able to do her house work, go down town during the day alone but does very little going at night because of shadows. She does very little writing but enjoys radio. She reads books in Braille which she receives from the State Library for the Blind in Saginaw. Her radio is her important source of information. Miss Bacon is alert to the things going on in the country. She still takes a great deal of interest in education of today.

Gertrude Treiber Davis

Winifred E. Wells

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS, off and on, I have had a dream. . . . In this day of bigger and better things, we present to you Hollyhock Cottage, the home school, at 239 South Sheldon Street, and very much at your service we hope.

So wrote Gertrude Treiber Davis in the *Charlotte Republican-Tribune* in September, 1931, as the dream of Hollyhock Cottage, a real pioneering venture, a home school, but a part of the public school system of the city, became a reality.

Many years of effort preceded that day.

Near Charlotte, on August 31, 1873, Gertrude, the eldest of five children, was born to John and Mary McCarty Treiber. From early childhood she loved books, both for the insight they gave her and for the "worlds away" to which, in imagination, they could carry her. *The Youth's Companion* was really that to her. She loved poetry, birds, flowers, trees, and children, especially children. Idealism, imagination, strength of will, and determination have been traits, exhibited, traceable perhaps to a German father, a Norwegian grandmother, and an Irish grandfather.

Formal education included rural schools in Eaton County, Vermonthville high school, Ferris Institute, and Central Michigan College, all in Michigan; Berea College in Kentucky, William and Mary College in Virginia, and Oxford University in England.

In 1900, after spending three years in Ferris Institute, she married Henry Davis of Indiana and left the schoolroom for six years. The one daughter, Rosemary, (Mrs. Thomas B. Holt) lives in Los Angeles.

Having passed the teachers' examination as a sixteen-year old rural school student, Gertrude Treiber began her teaching experience in an Eaton County rural district. The following year she entered high school. In those days county teachers' institutes were like present day short summer sessions of one or two weeks. Her first introduction to psychology came on one of those occasions from Professor Joseph Estabrook of Olivet College. Another outstanding

leader who made a lasting impression on her was Woodbridge N. Ferris, "A marvelous person to stir emotion and ideals," she reports. She always sat on the front seat to drink in all she could, and where she felt more free to ask questions.

Central State Teachers College, now Central Michigan College, attracted her as a place for teacher training, because one of its instructors had written for *Moderator-Topics* a series of articles on Browning and other authors. The Mt. Pleasant institution at that time had only one building plus the training school. Classes were small; consequently teacher and pupil were close. At length she received her life certificate from Central Michigan College.

At Berea, she was the only out-of-state student. Local young men often walked miles through mud every day to attend classes. Calico dresses, overalls, and boots were usual school attire. President Frost, a tall, gaunt man, was like a John the Baptist to her.

In both Mt. Pleasant and Berea she did substitute work in the primary department, and in the latter, she taught English. She has always loved both teaching and going to school. She feels her education was "crumbs which fell from rich men's tables."

After four years of rural teaching, Gertrude Treiber began to develop her interest in the kindergarten and primary field by taking work at Ferris Institute. After leaving there, she taught kindergarten and first grade in Cedar Springs; then was offered the position as summer assistant in kindergarten teacher training at Ferris Institute. At the completion of that term, she was asked to return as principal of the kindergarten department. To get further knowledge for this work, she spent a month in Chicago and a week in Grand Rapids visiting kindergarten training schools.

At this time the home school idea started when she studied and taught Pestalozzi's *Leonard and Gertrude*, a book written about a hundred years before. It described the educational work done by Gertrude, the wife of a poor mason in a little German-Swiss village. The principles she employed in her home school of ten children attracted the attention of the government and led to the establishment of other schools of the type.

Before Mrs. Davis returned to the schoolroom after her marriage, she took more work at Mt. Pleasant and attended Berea before she located at Coleman. There she had eighty-four pupils during the

year, with an average of sixty. Her relationship with the parents was unusually good. She sent notes home when a child appeared in a pretty new dress as well as when one needed discipline. Mothers' meetings were held regularly, but the Negro mothers, although always invited, never came, a fact which distressed her.

Again she returned to Mt. Pleasant, but an opportunity came to substitute for a time for a teacher in Jackson. She accepted in order to discover whether she preferred city or small town employment. She continued her college classes in absentia. Upon her return to campus, she was hindered by a house quarantine for measles. But the life certificate was finally hers.

To be near her parents, she secured a position in Charlotte, and at that time was the only grade teacher with a life certificate. She taught in the grades for several years and for one year in the Eaton County Normal. The state inspector told her, "You can't write a lesson plan, but you can teach." Pageantry always appealed to her and an outstanding event of the year was the presentation by the children of scenes from *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

She found that she preferred work with children rather than with prospective teachers, so she accepted a position in an ungraded room in Crystal Falls. This was distinctly a helping room, as pupils remained only one semester. She could have returned to this position, but on her way home, while stopping in Harbor Springs to visit her sister, she learned of a vacancy in the ungraded room there and applied for the position. John Munson, then acting state superintendent of public instruction, told the board of education, "Gertrude Davis never asked for anything she couldn't see through." The contract was offered her and she accepted.

Although her interest now was especially in ungraded work, she returned to Charlotte to a fourth grade room which she characterized as "like driving an eight-horse team" with its forty-eight enrolled. It was during this year that she helped organize the first local parent-teachers association. The mothers meetings which she had held so many times affiliated with the parent-teacher association, newly organized in the state, and a delegate was sent to a state meeting. Gertrude Flaherty was the first local president.

In 1925, the Charlotte board of education decided to organize an opportunity room which was intended to help the accelerated as well

as the slow. Naturally, Gertrude Davis was the teacher. Excerpts from school news, written by the pupils and published in the local paper, tell part of the story of some of the activities:

On January 16, we went down to Mrs. Davis' house. We got our lunch. We had potato soup, chocolate pudding and sandwiches. Alma, Rose, and Gertrude got the vegetables ready. Anna made the pudding. Clara made the thickening for the soup. Rose, Alma, and Anna made vegetable sandwiches. Anna dished the pudding.

We learned to make the thickening so there would be no lumps in it. We also learned we should pour the thickening in slowly and should keep stirring it so it would not stick to the bottom.

The food cost 63 cents and served seven people. It cost nine cents per person. This lunch is good for a cold day. We got plenty of milk in our soup and pudding. We had green vegetables in our sandwiches.

One of the boys reported:

The boys who went to Mrs. Davis' house had noodles, beef, and potatoes, chopped cabbage with vinegar, whole wheat bread and butter, and orange custard for dessert. Vance chopped the cabbage. Vern sliced the oranges. Bobby made the custard. Chester got the potatoes ready. Elmer set the table. Mrs. Davis made the noodles and the boys watched her. Floyd put the bread on the table.

After the lunch we all helped do the dishes and put the room in order. We all said it was a good lunch for a cool day. Our lunch cost us twelve cents each.

Food preparation, nutrition, writing, arithmetic, cooperative endeavor, fun, all came out of the experience.

One April afternoon a group of girls went to Mrs. Davis' home to help clean her kitchen, with the tasks carefully divided so each had a share in a well-planned sequence. The news account concludes with this:

After we got the cleaning done, we went out doors to play. Each of us had a cookie. Then three of the girls went home and three stayed for history. We enjoyed cleaning house. It was lots of fun. We each got twenty cents.

Other spring activities included uncovering the flowers and raking the yard, helping plant vegetables and flowers, and hearing *Secret Garden* read aloud. Part of Mrs. Davis' plot was to be their school garden which they helped to plan.

Sewing, washing, and ironing were also taught. Mrs. Davis paid her daughter to come three days a week to help with extra things.

One big project was entertaining the board of education and their wives or husbands at a dinner which the children prepared and served.

The opportunity room was fine, but now the dream was for a home school.

During a year spent in England, Mrs. Davis visited rural schools where the master and his family lived in part of a house with school rooms in the other part, surrounded by kitchen- and flower-gardens. Fruit trees, bees, poultry, etc. completed the picture.

While at Oxford, she visited Miss Fry's Farmhouse School at Wendover in the Chiltern Hills. The mistress stressed the value of doing with one's hands and of knowing the dependence on simple everyday duties for life's comforts and happiness. Her pupils were of the well-to-do class who would later have servants of their own. Many of them were fitting themselves for college, but in addition were interested in all kinds of household tasks as well as in poultry, pigs, and cows. Girls from five to eighteen and boys to twelve were enrolled.

After she returned from England, Gertrude Davis began her campaign for a home school. She talked to the superintendent of schools, to the board of education, to the Rotary Club, and to other organizations.

In 1931, Hollyhock Cottage became a reality. The board of education rented a small house with three rooms which were separated only by wide archways and could be used as classrooms where pupils studied around tables. A kitchen was fitted with simple conveniences such as might be possible in the most humble home. A small bathroom was located near the stairway which led to two tiny sleeping rooms. An attached garage became a workshop where the boys made lattice fences, an arbor for roses, garden seats, a chicken house, and other practical things. A cellar and a fair-sized yard and garden spot completed the setting.

Mrs. Davis expressed her ideas about the project in a letter to the local paper, the *Charlotte Republican-Tribune*.

After my return from my English summer, it was necessary I should be most economical, so instead of new curtains, I did up my old ones. While I was ironing them, it flashed upon me that I was carrying out a great educational principle—to take whatever one has, no matter how

small or poor it may be, and make something worthwhile out of it. I had done something with my hands that gave me as much satisfaction as any mental effort or product could have done. We have a wrong standard of education where we measure only by books and book accomplishments.

When Hollyhock Cottage opened, thirty-three children applied for admission, but only thirty could be accommodated. In this home atmosphere, regular class work went on, but many other skills were developed as well. The board of education hired a helping teacher, Mrs. Dolores Smallwood, who for the next five years was assistant, chief carpenter, and supervisor of the smaller girls, "giving loyalty, friendliness, and cooperation that was priceless," as Mrs. Davis reports.

"With me, she believes it to be a foundation principle that common work should not be drudgery, that there should be a compensation in the feeling of satisfaction springing from the creation of loveliness through bringing about cleanliness and order."

It was the understanding that the children were to take all care of the house and premises except for the furnace. The first Friday night it took the eleven sixth and seventh grade boys and girls three quarters of an hour to be able to leave an immaculate cottage. The school news leaves this record:

Alma's floor was the best looking. Doris was perfect in dusting. Boys are apt to forget corners and under the table, but the inspection will be closer next time.

The first art work was painting the floor of an upstairs bedroom. The boys caned and varnished chairs for the room while the girls made curtains from cloth obtained more cheaply because it was soiled. A laundry lesson followed.

The peach tree in the yard yielded fruit which was picked by the boys and canned by the girls.

The community expressed its interest in varied ways. Two clubs gave kitchen showers. Individuals gave pictures, plants, magazines, bedding, and money.

In October, an open house was held. The news account of the event says:

It is Mrs. Davis' idea that the Cottage should be a housekeeping laboratory in which happy boys and girls do things with their hands for the common good of all.

Jams, jellies, relishes, canned fruits and vegetables were on display along with the usual school work. The children were proud guides to show their guests their painting, chairs, and curtains.

A hot lunch program was started. Children brought food if they could; their own canned products were used; the teachers and the board of education furnished the remainder. Sometimes interested ladies sent in a hot nourishing dish of a size generous enough for all. But the food was not all the children received. They were served by a committee of schoolmates at properly arranged tables, where time was taken to eat correctly. Courtesy was taught. Mrs. Davis or Mrs. Smallwood ate at the same time. Another group of children removed the dishes and made the room orderly.

Once a month, mothers of the pupils were invited to a tea, prepared and served by their own children. Mrs. Davis took this opportunity to call the mothers' attention to the work their children were doing and to secure their interest, if possible, in continuing the training at home. The girls made the cookies, little pies or tarts, and sandwiches served. Cookies and tarts were sent also at Christmas time to those who had helped them in their activities.

Some of the mothers were as neglected as the children. These teas, served at an attractively arranged table, furnished the only social outlet for many mothers and children and were highlights in their lives. The only requirements were that the mothers be clean (and the children saw to that) and that they be ladies.

As a result of gifts of money, shopping expeditions were arranged. Prints were selected so each big girl made a dress, and each little girl made an apron. These were worn, but before an open house they were carefully laundered to exhibit. A layette was made and given to the mother of one of the children. The mother sometimes brought her own sewing and worked with the girls as they talked over what the expected baby would need. A bassinet which was included was returned later and one of the school girls used it after her marriage.

During the year the big girls had an opportunity to stay at the cottage, one or two at a time, for three nights in a row. Mrs. Davis, as housemother, occupied one bedroom. This proved a convenient time for teaching good health practices—how to bathe, clean the teeth, or care for a bed. Incidentally, there was always an inspiring

talk or bedtime story. The girls help plan and prepare the food for the supper and breakfast. Each could invite a guest to supper one night.

As their skills increased, the children entertained other guests. Again the board of education was invited to a dinner the children prepared and served. Guests from the Kellogg Foundation and from Ann J. Kellogg school were entertained and were impressed with the accomplishments with so little outlay.

The first winter the cottage was open was one of cold and deprivation. Some of the children had no warm water at home, so the only bath was the one at school. And clothes could be washed as a school project. Giving shampoos, as many as time allowed, became a part of Mrs. Smallwood's Friday routine.

Backed by ideals of Froebel, Pestalozzi, and Rousseau, inspired by *An Adventure with Children* and *Jo's Boys*, Hollyhock Cottage was a dream of thirty years come true. Although the teachers felt at times that with all the activities being carried on it was a nightmare rather than pleasant dream, both now feel great satisfaction in what was accomplished.

To boys and girls without many privileges, Hollyhock Cottage opened vistas of a world of fine books, for Gertrude Davis read much to her students; it opened vistas of social responsibility, for she taught that one must always do something nice for somebody when one has been the recipient of something nice; it opened vistas of how a home could be kept clean and made attractive with little expense; it gave practical instruction in simple cooking, sewing, carpentry, personal cleanliness, and good manners. It was a home school, where some children who were misfits in the usual schoolroom were made to feel that they belonged and could and did make contributions which were accepted and appreciated by the others. Some of the students continued into high school, and a few were graduated, but most soon married and some homes are pleasanter for the experiences shared in Hollyhock Cottage.

Several mothers reported to Mrs. Davis that the only time their children were happy in their school experience was at the cottage. As for herself, Mrs. Davis says, "It was not self-sacrifice. I had such a good time doing it."

Another of Mrs. Davis' interests was in the Dickens Club. She

became a member while in England. Upon her return to Charlotte, she organized a local group which included young folk from her own schoolroom and from high school, teachers, townspeople—anyone who enjoyed reading Dickens. Meetings were held in the opportunity room and later in Hollyhock Cottage.

The cottage closed with Mrs. Davis' retirement in 1937. But Gertrude Davis is still a teacher. During the summer for several years she tutored boys at Bilbie Hall, a special school for retrained boys. This past summer she has been tutoring a little boy who needed special help.

Kathleen N. Lardie

Gertrude K. Fiegel

VISION, ORIGINALITY, RESOURCEFULNESS, courage, persistence, tremendous capacity for work characterized the amazing women who conquered the challenging obstacles which confronted them as they moved westward on our country's frontier. They established our concept of the pioneer woman.

These qualities well describe the inspiring director of radio and television for the public schools of Detroit, Mrs. Kathleen N. Lardie. A native Detroiter, she received her education in the Detroit schools from the beginning, received the bachelor of science degree from the Detroit Teachers College, and the master of arts degree from Wayne State University. She also attended Marygrove College, Merrill Palmer School, and the University of Michigan. She lives with her husband, Edgar O. Lardie, with whom she has shared the joy of rearing their only daughter, Marileen, who is now married.

The teaching experience of Mrs. Lardie has been at all levels. Her greatest challenge has been in college work but she also found great joy in teaching the tiny folks. Students have received inspiration from her teaching at Capron elementary school, where she began her career, as well as at Campeau, Hutchins junior high school, Post Intermediate School, and Wayne State University. In her years as a violinist in the school orchestra, in her chief love, auditorium work, and in her work with speech students was the background for her work in radio. That she was creative and sensitive to things esthetic was evident.

Kay Lardie entered the radio field as a script writer in 1936. After but six months she further prepared herself by enrolling in the first New York University radio workshop to study script writing, acting, production, and evaluation. Since that time, each year has found her enlarging her experiences and has revealed the extent of her originality and vision and the high regard in which she is held. Her resourcefulness and abilities are evident in her amazing calendar of activities. She visited many European stations and spent some time with the British Broadcasting Company. She has

served as staff member of radio workshops at KYW, Philadelphia; KOIN, Portland; KFBK, Sacramento; Brigham Young, Utah; Emory University, Atlanta; WSM, Nashville; Chattanooga, Savannah, and Seattle. Her counsel was sought when she worked with NBC, CBS, and radio workshops at Sarah Lawrence College, observing broadcasts, evaluating programs, and preparing schedules for schools and when she so ably directed the radio workshop at the National Music Camp at Interlochen.

In June, 1948, she was appointed by President Harry S. Truman to serve as a member of the United States delegation to the Third General Conference of UNESCO and was chairman of the UNESCO panel on educational broadcasting from 1949 to 1951.

Among her other activities is that of lecturer, having appeared before many educational and other groups throughout the country; and that of author, having written many articles on radio and education, including a monthly page when she served as president of the association for education by radio-television.

As a member of the board of directors of the association for education by radio-television, of the national committee of the National Association of Educational Broadcasts, as national chairman of the international relations committee of the National Council of Catholic Women, as president of the Michigan chapter of the American women in radio and television, and as consultant in radio to the parent-teachers association of Detroit, Mrs. Lardie constantly shares her resources and abilities. For her many contributions, she was named "Woman of the Year" in 1953 by the Theta Sigma Phi at their Ladies of the Press breakfast.

In addition, Kay Lardie is a member of many organizations, among which are Zonta International, Detroit Women Principals' Club, Brownson Guild, Detroit Motion Picture Council, Theta Sigma Phi, Delta Kappa Gamma, American in Radio and Television, Detroit Business and Professional Women, DeSales Club, Volunteers of America, and Catholic Broadcasters Association.

This tremendous program of activities in itself indicates an astounding capacity for work but Kay Lardie's real claim to fame as a modern pioneer woman lies in her personality and in her work as director of radio and television in the Detroit schools, a department which she organized.

When she steps into a room, the air vibrates with energy and enthusiasm. Everyone feels the magnetic personality of Kay Tells-All Lardie (her self-imposed nickname) expressed in her charming, rather dramatic appearance with exotic hats, which she loves, and her attractive jewelry and accessories. A sense of sufficiency, an awareness that there is work to be done, which will be done, and an assurance that all things are under control, is radiated to all present. Of great value to her and all who work with her is her talent as an organizer and her finesse in getting her associates to feel that they must do their part. Kay Lardie is dauntless and once an idea or goal is set, no obstacle is permitted to obstruct the path of realization. Greater dedication to a cause is seldom found than in Kay Lardie's enthusiasm for and love of her work. At almost any meeting, in almost any conversation, she will maneuver the topic under discussion to that of radio and television. Every event, every incident and contact presents the possibility of usefulness for a script or program. Her love of people and joy in living makes her alert to possibilities where a lesser person would be blind. Her easy laugh and love of fun create a comfortable informal atmosphere in which she makes students who work under her feel they are important and needed. She fills them with ambition to do and be their finest. Students feel at their best in her classes. In her busy life, she has time not to forget small people and is generous in sharing her abilities and resources.

Many youngsters have learned to love her as the "Story Book Lady" of radio. Indeed she has here revealed her understanding of the loves and interests of children. Many teachers came to appreciate her as the director of "An Apple for the Teacher" for the Michigan Education Association centennial.

In all her radio work she is meticulous in the selection of programs, writing much of the script herself, and is extremely sensitive to the proper voice for radio and television parts. She herself has a voice to be envied. When working with school programs, she prefers her performances to be creative rather than prepared or canned scripts. Before performances by children from local schools are broadcast, she reviews and evaluates the program and then supervises their presentation.

In creating and making practical education through these new mediums, in utilizing new and extended communication between the schools, educators, and the general public, Kay Lardie has indeed pioneered in the work of extending the classroom far beyond the schoolroom.

Loa Green

Elizabeth Camburn

SARAH LOISA GREEN was born on a farm near Pontiac, September 23, 1869, the second of six children of Addison and Libretta Green. Her maternal grandparents were the Peter Lerichs of Spring Hill Farm near Utica. Peter Lerich who lived to be ninety-nine years old was a true Michigan pioneer who brought his wife and a few possessions in an ox cart from Detroit long before Michigan was admitted to the Union. Sarah Loisa became in early childhood merely Loa, a name which she used throughout her adult life. In childhood, the stories she liked best were those of the oxcart trip from Detroit and of the runaway slaves who were cared for at Spring Hill Farm, often the last stop of the underground railway before they reached Canada and safety. Loa's maternal grandmother was a vigorous, aggressive proponent in Michigan of women's rights long before Susan B. Anthony began her work in New England.

After graduation from high school in Utica in 1887, Loa Green began teaching in district schools in Macomb County, often riding horseback daily from her parent's home in Utica. In the winters she taught big boys who sometimes had been too much for a young man teacher to handle but who became quite amenable under the supervision of a slight, blonde girl whose eyes could become steel blue when occasion demanded. One of these boys later said that to offend her was like stepping on a hoop. It always flew up and hit you. Sometimes she boarded around and in one district she shared a room with an insane girl who was quieter and easier to manage when she slept with the teacher.

After saving precious pennies for nearly ten years she attended Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, where she became the protegee of Mr. Woodbridge N. Ferris, later Governor of Michigan and United States Senator. In those days this institution offered education to the ambitious lumberjacks of the north woods at any level from beginning reading to high school. One of these earnest boys, Isaiah Bowman, whom she met at Ferris later, in 1935, became president of Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Ferris knew of her experience as a teacher and when a position at National Mine, a location near Ishpeming, came to his attention he urged her to take it. It was the old story — a young man had been driven out by the rough sons of the miners. The salary was phenomenal for the time, fifty dollars monthly. It was hard work but she stayed a year and a half, pinching pennies so that she might attend the Normal College at Ypsilanti from which she was graduated in 1902 with a two-year life certificate. Then came nine years of teaching in Big Rapids, during which time she often spent the summers at the University of Michigan biology camp at Douglas Lake.

In 1911 Loa Green came back to Macomb County. Her feet had given out, and walking was almost impossible. A distinguished orthopedic physician, Dr. Frederick Kidner, in Detroit prescribed exercises saying cynically, "You'll never keep at them. No one ever does." He didn't know Loa Green. After months of tedious re-education of muscles she was able to begin teaching in the A. T. Donaldson school in Mount Clemens. She became principal of that school and spent the last thirty-five years of her life there as teacher and principal.

During these years there are further evidences of her determined effort to learn more so that she might have more to give to her profession. She studied summers at the University of Chicago receiving a bachelor's degree in 1924. She made three trips to Europe and one to South America.

All the half century and more of her teaching she was proud of her vocation. She commonly identified herself in a telephone conversation with a stranger as "Miss Green, the teacher." Perhaps her greatest contribution to the lives of children was the emphasis she placed upon being a good person, a good citizen. Long before the present stress upon education for community life, she saw school situations as opportunities to live together with honesty and good will. To teach children to be good citizens, she felt, was the most important business of the school.

Hundreds of citizens of Mount Clemens today doubtless chuckle to themselves as they remember the original unexpectedness of the penalties she devised for failure to behave as a good citizen should. One group of small boys had so seriously offended that she couldn't



LOA GREEN



ELIZA MARIA MOSHER



A. FERN PERSONS



ELIZABETH PRISCILLA WELCH

really think what to do about it. They came to see her each afternoon after school and still she couldn't think. Finally shamefaced and very bored they made a unanimous request that she give each of them a good licking and have it over with. Life with Loa Green was never boring, and the unexpected could happen at any time and often did.

Life with her was never boring because she was never bored. She had an infinite capacity for enjoyment because she loved so many things: cats, dogs, horses, and, of course, people, and, above all, children. She loved the out-of-doors: flowers, birds, rivers, the sea, sunsets, all these she regarded with naive childlike wonder that so many things on earth could be so beautiful. She loved her motor car because it enabled her to ride through the country. As she was dying she was moved in an ambulance from one hospital to another. Looking through the ambulance window she said, "It is almost like driving through the country."

As a person she was fiercely loyal to her friends and fearlessly outspoken in behalf of any cause or person when justice was at stake. One of her teachers in the A. T. Donaldson school said, "I always knew she would be my friend even if everyone else turned against me."

Her life as a teacher spanned the most momentous half century in the history of Michigan. She went to school on horseback, on a bicycle, and finally in a motor car.

Human beings long for immortality and that longing may be variously achieved. There is the faith in the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting as voiced in the Apostle's Creed. There is the immortality won by parents who pass on to their children the very essence of life. Then there is the immortality achieved by the teacher who passes on ideas and ideals — the stuff of which the future is made. That immortality is Loa Green's in Macomb County.

Eliza Maria Mosher

Lela Duff

ALTHOUGH THE HIGHEST HONORS THAT CAME TO DR. ELIZA M. MOSHER were no doubt in the field of medicine and were awarded in places far from Ann Arbor, it is her brief period of teaching here that is most responsible for her name's being familiarly spoken by countless thousands. For a great dormitory at the University of Michigan bears that name. Here she was the first dean of women, the first woman professor, the first peer of men.

A true pioneer woman teacher, she had also been a pioneer woman student, enrolling in the University of Michigan only two years after it had opened its doors to her sex in 1869. A quaint map of the campus in that year pictures the now mighty elms along the diagonal walk as mere tufted nosegays. Old photographs of the period show the campus still enclosed in its high white picket fence. Ann Arbor itself was a sprawling country town, with dusty unpaved streets and bumpy cobblestone sidewalks.

Born in 1846 in Aurora, New York, of a Quaker family, Eliza had attended the Friends' Academy in Union Springs. A deep religious conviction is apparent in her letters to her family throughout her life, ranging from messages of comfort in time of affliction (tuberculosis had penetrated the family at many points) to a glorious experience of faith on a bright Easter morning.

Prior to her medical course at Michigan, Eliza had gone as far in her chosen profession as in those days was thought proper for a woman: she had received training in obstetrics at the New England Hospital for Women and Children. So she was no unsophisticated schoolgirl when she entered the University at twenty-five. Here she was to encounter active prejudice against women students and women medics in particular. Whether from prejudice or from embarrassment, separate lecture and laboratory sections were arranged for the women, and an extra hundred dollars granted the professors who taught them. But so modestly did Eliza meet the situation that in her third year she and her roommate were invited to eat in a club with the men medics! Among the men of her class she made

life-long friends, the most eminent of whom perhaps were Dr. William E. Upjohn of Kalamazoo and Dr. John Harvey Kellogg of Battle Creek. Here too she began a long friendship with Alice Freeman Palmer, then an undergraduate in the literary school. The special kindly interest shown her by President and Mrs. James B. Angell — she was a member of Mrs. Angell's Sunday school class in the Congregational church — was to lead to her being sought out twenty years later to undertake the creation of a new office on the campus, that of dean of women.

It is hard for us to conceive of the type of medical training Eliza Mosher received at the University of Michigan, for she graduated in 1875, one year before Koch's announcement of the discovery of a germ.

During the twenty years that followed, Dr. Mosher established herself as a practicing physician, with scattered experiences as a teacher of physiological subjects as a sideline. First "hanging out her shingle" in Poughkeepsie, she was scorned for a time by women as well as men. In due course, however, she was able to implant the idea that women doctors were particularly capable in work with children and as leaders in the betterment of civic and national health conditions. Her teaching experiences, though secondary, included a chair at Vassar; lecturing at Wellesley for two semesters; in Brooklyn, extensive lecturing at Pratt Institute and Adelphi College; establishment of a medical training department in Union Missionary Training Institute; and lecturing on a Chautauqua circuit. At one time she was matron at the Sherborn Reformatory Prison for Women. It was in Brooklyn that she was able to set up a medical practice so successful that she found it hard to leave when, in 1895, President Angell began negotiations for her to join the faculty of the University of Michigan.

The series of letters exchanged between Dr. Angell and Dr. Mosher which finally brought Eliza back to Michigan is on file in the university archives. The correspondence extended over many months, the first letter arriving when Dr. Mosher was on a vacation trip to Alaska. The letters are all in long hand, without the intervention of a secretary. Dr. Angell's warmth, gentle humor, consideration, and great mental competence are all apparent in his rather brief letters, written in a firm black, round handwriting. Dr. Mosher

reveals decided firmness of character with imagination of and ability to organize specific details. She warns him, "I am not willing to give up my work in Brooklyn unless I can hope to do a better work at Michigan University."

Six hundred women students were then enrolled, one hundred of them studying medicine. A fine new women's building, still in the blueprint stage, was to contain a gym. Dean Victor C. Vaughan of the medical school refused to have a woman on the medical faculty but, in a cordial typed letter, offered to cooperate with Dr. Mosher as professor of hygiene in the literary department. He went on to say, "There are many questions in Hygiene, especially those concerning sex, which I cannot very well, and do not, discuss."

The final arrangement was that she be "Lecturer on Hygiene and Director of the Woman's Gymnasium. . . . to give counsel and advice to women students, especially those in the Literary Department," and that she give "gymnastic instruction to women students." Quite a complicated undertaking! Because she preferred to be allowed to carry on a private practice among the townspeople, her salary was to be only \$2000, somewhat less than that usually accorded to her rank of full professor.

Before beginning her arduous new duties in October, 1896, Dr. Mosher took time out for a trip to Europe, bearing with her a letter of introduction from President Angell to "Principals of Colleges and Rectors of Universities." During this time she was showered with letters of congratulation, formal and informal, from dignitaries of universities around the world, from old medical friends like Dr. Kellogg, from the medical sorority, from the Women's League "pledging loyalty and cooperation." A letter from one professor's wife to another stated confidently, "I now feel that the U. of M. has passed the great crisis in safety, for in my opinion the Women's Dean has largely in her hands the reputation of the university as a co-educational institution."

So heralded, on her fiftieth birthday Dean Mosher took up her new duties. A beautiful surprise party bade her welcome, and she wrote to her family, "I do not feel anxious any more about being able to teach them."

The Ann Arbor to which she returned had streetcars and gas-lights, a few black-top paved streets, and the puddle-holding tarvia

sidewalks that were to plague students and residents for another generation. The campus boasted many fine new buildings. The elms, now tall and straight, formed long golden arches over the diagonals in the hazy October sunlight. There were students from almost every state. Coeducation was no longer an experiment.

In November, Dr. Mosher arranged a reception at which she shook the hands of five hundred women students so cordially that she injured her own hand. There were other minor trials. Soon she was writing to her sister, "I am going to be powerful short of cash by January 1st." The greatest ordeal, however, was the big speech she had to make to "the women of the state" crowded into the biggest church in Detroit — "Every face a question mark," she wrote, illustrating her letter with little round faces. Public speaking was never her forte, and when called upon to represent the university at public meetings she presented a written dissertation marked by a florid style. It was only on her own subjects of hygiene and posture that she could break loose from her manuscript and speak directly and simply.

By January she was writing a spunky letter to her sister on the subject of the Detroit lectures:

I found out that my right to be in this position was practically to be settled by the way I gave these lectures . . . and I concluded that I would not do it. . . . I do not propose to be dissected alive any more than I can help!

In spite of the apparent warmth of her welcome to the campus, Dean Mosher was confronted with a certain amount of antagonism. Various men on the faculty resented a woman on their learned councils, while many faculty wives felt the establishment of a Dean of Women to be an implied rebuff to their own well intentioned though amateurish efforts to befriend the girl students. The girls themselves inclined to be on the defensive, and their new mentor did not always remember to be tactful. For instance, in starting her gym classes she marched the girls across the floor in order to observe and criticize their posture. When some demurred, she quipped dryly, "I learned how in prison."

There are at present still living in Ann Arbor certain esteemed elderly ladies who remember with amusement those revolutionary physical exams to which they were submitted and the tricks they

sometimes played to offset the indignity. One such charming and sensible woman, who has since brought up her own children with great wisdom, told me the tale of a corset. It became buzzed about among the girls that Dean Mosher's pet crusade during the physicals was against tight lacing (for the "hour-glass" figure was then the vogue). So as her turn approached, my friend slipped into a private corner and loosened the long corset-strings. Dr. Mosher began her interview with the usual little lecture on the evils of binding the waist, but qualified her remarks when she saw that in this case the corset hung so loosely as to be practically superfluous. "I see you're not so bad as most," she conceded, never suspecting that in a moment this young lady would be skipping back to tighten up her armor as wickedly as any.

The new dean's manner with the students, however, became more easy and genial as she grew more used to them. She sponsored many gay social occasions, a "penny social" for instance, to buy china for the new women's building. In her own big square house at the northeast edge of the campus she always had three or four girls as regular boarders. She mothered them, taught them manners and the social graces as well as hygiene. Her guest room served the purpose of a university infirmary.

She paid special attention to the independents, and tried to give them the advantages the sorority girls had in their own groups. She allowed the sororities to continue the existing system, and for the independents she followed the group pattern of housing and organization already laid out by the Women's League: ten girls in a group, two of whom were upper classmen. She kept careful records of the students: their progress in table manners, ability to get along with others, health, etc., marking the problem girls "watch!" Although at first she deplored campus romances — a hold-over from her own college days when coeducation, then on trial, was thought to be cheapened by matchmaking — she softened her attitude as time went on and presently was insisting that a place be provided for the entertainment of beaux. She was still strict in her ideas of propriety, however. For example, when overnight train trips were necessary for the women students, she permitted only pullman travel, even though it constituted a financial burden.

In the meantime she was taking very seriously the teaching phase

of her position, the course of lectures on anatomy and hygiene. Having almost none of today's visual aids at her disposal, she resorted to various ingenious devices to illustrate her talks. Perhaps the most astonishing of such was the designing of organs cut out of silk in many colors, which she would drape on herself in the appropriate localities. This performance often proved deeply shocking to the young ladies who had been sheltered from "the facts of life." During the later years of her stay at Michigan a new interest in hygiene followed the Spanish American War. Dr. Mosher cooperated with Dr. Vaughan to bring a knowledge of the new discoveries, experiments, and theories into her course for literary students.

In her crowded daily routine Dean Mosher found time for hospitality and the amenities. At her table were many distinguished guests. From five to six in the afternoon she drove in her carriage or attended teas. From six to nine she was free to entertain or be entertained, to attend lectures or concerts. At nine she dismissed guests or arose from outside pleasures that she might study or work till eleven or twelve.

Nor was this serious pioneer dean unmindful of the importance of a stylish appearance. She must keep up with the well-dressed faculty wives. For formal wear she was fond of purple velvet, while in the classroom her plump figure was neatly attired in a tailored black costume brightened by the fashionable colored silk front of the day. Her white hair was arranged in the upsweep pomp then in vogue. In the oil portrait later commissioned for alumni memorial hall, the first of a woman, a dainty lace blouse goes along with the gentle blue eyes to offset the firmness of the outthrust chin.

To the very young of Ann Arbor she was often "Auntie Mosher," for she had the gift of being near to children. In the new gym she inaugurated the annual children's parties, chiefly for faculty offspring, which were continued for many years by her successor. It is easy to see how the slight antagonisms felt on Dr. Mosher's arrival would have melted away during her six years' regime.

It was a serious threat to her health that brought Dr. Mosher's happy sally into the teaching profession to a close. On crutches during the last few months, she resigned in 1902 to return to the seemingly less demanding life of a medical practice in Brooklyn.

The formal opening of the woman's building, completed at very long last just as she was leaving, was made a tribute to her.

The six-year interlude was by no means a blank in Dr. Mosher's development. In the words of her biographer, Florence Woolsey Hazzard, "She resumed her Brooklyn practice — a personage." And no one was more aware of her growth and change than she herself. She was "broadened in mind and heart." She had learned parliamentary procedure. She had gained in poise and tact, — even in medical training.

Perhaps without this growth of ability and spirit, Eliza Mosher would not have been capable of the wide executive duties she was to assume nor worthy of the multiplicity of professional honors that were to be showered upon her during the last quarter-century of her life. She was to become a writer and lecturer of note, keyed to the popular mind, as well as a contributor of many articles to medical journals. Her book for girls, *Health and Happiness*, was transposed into Braille. An authority on posture, she designed and invented seats for several types of rapid transit cars, an automobile seat for children, a kindergarten chair. For more than twenty years she was a senior editor of the *Medical Women's Journal*. Leader of the cleaner Brooklyn committee, she was active in it until her death at eighty-two, and Brooklyn officially gave it her name. She held office in many medical associations.

This phenomenal outflowing of activity during the years of her life normally expected to be "declining" was followed by honors galore: a banquet at the Hotel Roosevelt for six hundred distinguished members of her profession celebrated her fifty years as a practicing physician; the honorary presidency of the Medical Women's Association; a hospital bed in her memory in Brooklyn and another in Edinburgh, Scotland, the Eliza M. Mosher dormitory, the Eliza M. Mosher scholarship. The year before her death she was summoned back to Ann Arbor to turn the first sod for the Michigan League Building, on which occasion she delighted everyone with her verve and charm. Many generations yet to come will be asking: "Who was this Eliza M. Mosher?" And the answer will continue to be: a great doctor, a great teacher, a great personality, a true pioneer.

A. Fern Persons

Mabel Gildart and Mary A. Lord

IN CHARLOTTE, on October 10, 1896, a tiny, three pound blue-eyed baby girl was born in the home of Clem and Anna Pepper Persons. This small girl, A. Fern, was destined to become an outstanding educator in two counties of Michigan: Calhoun and Eaton.

While a preschool child with her parents, Fern moved onto a farm one and a half miles from the Maurer school district. The Maurer school is located two miles southwest of Charlotte on M-78. It was in this little red-brick school Fern received her introduction into the field of education.

This was an age when school buses were not a means of transportation, and neither was the auto, so it was necessary for this small child to walk three miles each day to school. Her mother, realizing the horror of small children crossing a railroad track, instilled into the mind of her daughter a degree of caution which made the youngster alert to danger when approaching the Grand Trunk Railroad tracks.

When Fern was eight years old a brother, Clifford, was born, which gave her a new interest and a new home responsibility. At this time the family was living in the Morse school district.

Among her early interests were farm animals; in fact, she developed an interest in all animal life together with a keen interest in all forms of nature: the flowers of her home, the fields and roadsides, and an especial interest in birds and insects. She had a side line of thrills in fishing in nearby streams.

School was easy and fun for Fern. Her mother was an excellent reader and after the noon day meal they would sit together while the mother read a story. Fern remembers these prized moments with much pleasure because it was here where a great desire to learn to read was born; this made a deep impression upon her childish mind.

In the spring of 1905, the Persons family moved to Lee Township, Calhoun County. It was in the Lee Center school where Fern completed her grammar school education. This school was located

one mile from her home, the home in which she lives and shares with her brother and his family.

From 1909 to 1913 Fern drove a horse and buggy to and from the Olivet high school where she was graduated with honors. She spent the school year 1913-1914 attending the Eaton County Normal in Charlotte. Her one big dream was to become a rural teacher and this was fulfilled in the spring of 1914 when she was handed a teacher's certificate and had signed a contract to teach in the Butterfield school of Eaton County.

The next eleven years, 1914-1925, found Fern teaching in three rural schools in Calhoun and Eaton counties.

In 1917 she purchased her first automobile to save traveling time between home and school. In these rural schools she made a deep impression upon the students by creating ideas of high standards of scholarship, honest dealings, and fair play among the student body.

Miss Persons became a member of the examining board for eighth grade examinations in 1918 in Calhoun county. This position she held for many years.

Olivet schools claimed Miss Persons as an elementary instructor in the sixth and seventh grades, 1925. The year following she was teaching penmanship and mathematics in the high school.

The school year 1927 saw Miss Fern working before and after school and on Saturdays as an assistant in the mathematics department of Olivet College. At the same time she was dean of girls in the high school.

Ten years after the sudden death of the mother in 1928, her father had a serious fall which made him a helpless invalid for five years. Miss Fern now assumed greater responsibilities at home and on the farm.

She received her higher education by the "piece meal" method. This resulted in a life certificate from Western Michigan College in Kalamazoo in August of 1922, and a bachelor of arts degree from Olivet College in 1927. Still not satisfied, she continued to pursue education on a higher plane by correspondence, extension, and summer school attendance at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and the University of Michigan, until she received her master of education degree from the latter school in 1939. She is still work-

ing for a higher degree in guidance and education, piling up credits toward a doctorate.

Fern is a versatile person, carrying many responsible positions not only in her chosen field of work, but in the community and in fraternal organizations. She has grown into a splendid, well poised lady, with a pleasing smile and an ever ready willingness to help students, and especially the less fortunate child. This attitude endears her to the student body and to the patrons of the community.

She accepted an invitation to become principal of the Olivet high school in the fall of 1931. Thus she became the first woman to hold such position in this part of Michigan. The second World War saw the superintendent of schools in service and Miss Persons became the acting superintendent during his absence.

The school had been growing and it became necessary to add more space to the school so with the help of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, which gave \$30,000, and the patrons of the community, a formal dedication was held November 18, 1936. The Olivet *Optic* of November 19, 1936, carried an excellent article describing the program and mentioned many outstanding dignitaries who were present for the dedication. Dr. Henry J. Otto, educational director for the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek spoke thus:

Education as such is not a dramatic thing, but it is one of the basic things in which we all place a tremendous confidence. Through education we have the confidence to govern ourselves. Education is necessary in a democracy such as ours. The people of this community have recognized the value of a well worked out system for the children here and we have been happy to be of assistance in your plan. The Foundation is interested in the health, happiness and well-being of children and this can be provided through education.

During the dedication ceremonies Mr. Ralph L. Stickle, superintendent of the school, was called to the platform and proceeded amidst great applause to take his place among the platform guests. He expressed his appreciation to the board of education, the Kellogg Foundation, the Public Works Administration, and to the people of the community for their cooperation. His special thanks went to Miss Persons, the high school principal, who kept things running smoothly while he was absent on business connected with the building plans.

With the advent of 1941 Fern found herself working on many committees with W. K. Kellogg and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in carrying out an experiment relating to foods, the first project of its kind in Michigan. This was called the "S.L.E.D. Program," school lunch enrichment development. In order that the information be distributed with understanding to the patrons a letter was sent out under the letter head as follows:

Nutritional Biochemistry Laboratories
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

January 22, 1942

Dear Parent:

Malnutrition has been called a "fifth columnist" because it erodes a person from within and it is a long time before he realizes he is not properly nourished. Mankind has long been conscious of a number of ailments which medical science has but recently shown to be the symptoms of malnutrition. These ailments can be eliminated by proper feeding. During wartime it is important that we and our allies be well nourished, especially for the reason that it has been proved poor feeding lowers the morale.

Some months ago the School Lunch group in the Federal Government requested our laboratories to develop a supplementary food for the school lunch which would be inexpensive, assure good nutrition to any normal child consuming it. We now have a soup powder which will make a cup of puree soup containing all the vitamins and minerals known to be needed each day by a child such as yours. This has been given to children in the Boston area during the recent months.

The Federal group, the British, Latin America, and the Red Cross have all requested that a demonstration be made on a group of typical school children to show how their health and development may be improved by the daily use of this soup. We have selected Michigan, as the best place for this study and the school which your child is attending as one of those chosen.

At least 800 children will be permitted to enter the study which will begin after February first, and continue to the end of the school year.

Half of this group will be given the government's soup and the other half will be used for control. We must reserve the right to assign each child to either group. If your child is accustomed to having a lunch at home, this demonstration will not necessitate a change.

A medical examination was provided for each child who would take part in this experiment, and the parents were invited to sign a request slip enclosed with each letter giving permission for his child to take part.

To all the children who succeeded with this experiment, a certificate was handed before the close of the school year. The certificate was circled at the top with, "I am helping the children of the United Nations, School Lunch Enrichment Demonstration." Within the circle is an American flag. The certificate read:

This Certifies that _____ has honorably completed the School Lunch Enrichment Demonstration program conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in collaboration with the Eaton County Health Department and the Walton School.

May 2, 1942

Robert S. Harris Ph. D.

Superintendent Massachusetts Institute of
Technology

W. C. Stucky M. D.

Teacher Director County Health Department

The school year 1948-1949 found Miss Persons absent for the entire school year because of a serious bout with pneumonia. Much of this year was spent in the University Hospital at Ann Arbor. While in the hospital she noted the especial care given to youngsters stricken with poliomyelitis. For nearly three years she has been giving home instruction to a boy stricken with the disease.

Miss Persons has been a member of the Michigan Education Association from the beginning of her teaching career. She has been a member of the county M.E.A. since its inception in Eaton County in 1932. With the assistance of her committee she wrote the original constitution; with a few amendments it is still in use. She has been a member of the National Education Association most of her teaching days as well as the Michigan and National Principals Associations.

The entire community paid honor to Miss Persons upon completion of her twenty-five years of service in the Walton Township school by presenting her with a beautiful wrist watch.

Miss Persons is a charter member of the Upsilon chapter of Delta

Kappa Gamma Society. After serving this chapter over six years as an untiring treasurer, in June, 1955, she was presented a very beautiful piece of luggage as a "thank you."

Many honors have been bestowed upon Fern Persons; perhaps the very best compliments come from former students who are teachers in the public schools who say: "She inspires her students to become teachers, the best teachers ever."

Alice Shattuck

Stella Shattuck Travis and William Travis

ALICE SHATTUCK WAS BORN AT PLYMOUTH, Wayne County, on December 14, 1868. She was the daughter of William M. and Sarah Fuller Shattuck. When three years old, she moved with her parents and two brothers to a farm near Pontiac. She attended the little brick schoolhouse, known as the Shattuck school, until she entered the Pontiac high school from which she graduated in 1888. She later attended and was graduated from Eastern Michigan College and did graduate work at Columbia University and the University of Chicago.

Miss Shattuck started her teaching career in the fall of 1888 in the Halstead school, a one-room district school located about six miles north of the then village of Pontiac. From there she went to the Waterford Center district school, considered a model country school at the time, and then to Waterford village. She came to Pontiac to teach in 1896. Her first assignment was teaching the primary grades in a small two-room schoolhouse on School Street. When the Baldwin school was built she was transferred there as teaching principal. Later she became full-time principal and held this position until her death on January 16, 1940.

Alice Shattuck, together with James H. Harris, superintendent of Pontiac public schools, was instrumental in introducing the study of early Pontiac history into the school curriculum. She was intensely interested in the subject and brought articles from home such as a spinning wheel, candle molds, foot warmer, bed warmer, bellows, and many other items to aid her teachers in successfully presenting this material.

Miss Shattuck quickly gained the confidence of beginning teachers. She instilled in her teachers a belief in their own ability and made many a discouraged teacher change her attitude and like the profession. Her teachers felt free to discuss any problem with her at any time. Her office was a meeting place for her teachers every morning and she was never too busy to be interested in their prob-

lems. Her attitude toward them was never one of superiority but of genuine friendliness.

Alice Shattuck gained the confidence and love of children and was especially interested in the underprivileged child. She knew the needs of all these children and maintained a close contact with their families. She made many personal visits to their homes.

The Baldwin school was among the first ones in Pontiac to organize a Parent Teacher Association. This organization became immediately successful because of the already existing feeling of mutual understanding and help between the parents and the school.

Perhaps one great tribute to her splendid leadership was that local teachers always desired to be placed in her building.

No account of the life of Miss Shattuck would be complete which did not include something of her work in the primary department of the First Congregational Church of Pontiac, where she served nearly fifty years as superintendent in charge of the department. Miss Shattuck loved children and loved to help them, and they loved her in return. As far back as "horse and buggy days" it was not unusual to see her coming to church bringing a "buggy-full" of children to Sunday School, who otherwise would not have attended.

Her sweet, kind, loving ways attracted adults as well as children, and many were the parents who came into the church as a result of her interest in their little ones.

Miss Shattuck not only kept herself informed as to the best methods of teaching,—she did something about them—by applying them. Many times ideas that were suddenly stressed as new had already been used in her school or Sunday school department for a long time. For example, years before the present emphasis upon the use of visual aids in teaching, she had recognized the value of this method and used it extensively.

Alice Shattuck could not be classed as an ardent reformer of educational methods and practices. It is true, she was a reformer, but unlike many who gain widespread attention, she made changes because of an inherent belief that it was the right thing to do, a benefit to the child and the community, without the intention or purpose of enhancing her personal position. She was able to effect improvements not by crusading methods but because of everyone's faith in her good judgment.

Fortunate, indeed, were the teachers, parents, and citizens of Pontiac, particularly its younger citizens, who were influenced by their contacts with Miss Shattuck. Her contribution to the church and community which she so ably and faithfully served, will outlive even the revered memory of her name.

Elizabeth Priscilla Welch

Mary Manley

MISS ELIZABETH PRISCILLA WELCH contributed greatly and in many ways to education in Flint. Her greatest contribution was among the foreign born who sought adjustment to life in a new environment. To them she became the great counselor. The problems brought to her ran the gamut of description. She was a teacher, friend, medical and legal helper, family and spiritual advisor.

Most of the material for this account was obtained from interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Ronald R. Bacon. He speaks fondly of "My old maid mother-in-law"; and she says, "my mother, Miss Welch." There was a humor in the situation which amused all three of them, yet the deep affection and tender regard between them was always apparent to everyone.

The March 8, 1919 issue of the *Flint Daily Journal* stated:

Some day when Flint reaches the goal which it has set for the reconstruction period—that of being the first 100 per cent American city in the United States—our foreign-born friends are going to look back upon and revere one person who planted the seeds of kindness and fellowship and knowledge from which this wonderful yield of Americanism is growing.

This was a tribute to Miss Welch. When this news item was written in 1919, there was still twenty-one years of active service in the school system as principal of Fairview School and twelve years of action-packed interest-filled retirement ahead of Elizabeth Welch.

Her life was always one of action. Her childhood was spent on a farm just a mile or so south and west of the little village of Milford. Her parents, John W. Welch and Dorothy Prior Welch, were of English descent and were among the homesteaders of this rural community in Oakland County. There were two older brothers who taught her to chase chickens, walk rail fences, and explore the wooded area across the road from their farm home.

She attended the one-room rural school near her home and then graduated from high school in the near-by village. Her teaching

career began immediately. That fall she taught a rural school. Later she moved to the sixth grade in the Milford village school.

Summer vacations were spent in school at Eastern Michigan College in Ypsilanti. The rapid pace she was to follow most of her adult life proved almost too much for the young school teacher. Her physician advised her to abandon her arduous life for something more quiet and in a different climate. She was at this time little more than twenty years of age. Still full of pioneer spunk, she boarded a train alone (a venturesome thing for a young lady in those days) and headed for California, confident that she could find friends, employment, and renewed health. For a while, she kept house for a well-to-do family. Then with regained strength she returned as sixth grade teacher in the Milford public schools. Thus started a second teaching career that was to extend unbroken from 1895 to 1940.

Good teachers were as much in demand in those days as they are at present and the Flint public schools beckoned to her in 1905 with somewhat more than the twenty dollars a month customarily paid in her home community. Parting gifts of several beautifully inscribed spoons from the sixth grade remained among her life's treasures. The first ten years of teaching in Flint were spent at the Walker School, then one of the few elementary schools in the city. Through her classes passed many a person whose name is easily recognized in the city of Flint.

While at Walker School, she was selected by school officials as the one best suited to head the educational activities centered in a temporary building serving the "north-end". This was the Fairview school district. This section of the city was growing by leaps and bounds because of the influx of families from European countries. The carriage and automotive industries were attracting tradesmen and laborers in such great numbers that ready assimilation into the American way of life was a tremendous problem. The pioneering spirit, enthusiasm, daring, insight, and just plain nerve of Miss Welch aided her considerably in these times. Here she faced throngs of people with varied backgrounds from the Old World who were bewildered and perplexed in the fast moving city. These immigrants were for the most part eager, intelligent, capable, some highly skilled, but non-English speaking. The language barrier often created frightening and distressing experiences for them.

Miss Welch became to them the civic head of their newly-found community. She represented free public education for their children whose lives they had hoped to better when they left their home lands. She was able to see beyond the children to the needs of the parents themselves. They had perhaps realized that they must abandon their former ties and assume responsibilities in a new country, but they needed skillful guidance in the process of learning the requirements for citizenship and a helping hand in the legal procedures involved. Miss Welch attended to these needs.

The role of the elementary school had to be expanded. Adults had to learn to speak and possibly to write English. Further, they required skillful and intelligent interpretation of all the other forces and factors so strange to them in the realms of government, business, law, love, health, and worship. Here was a job for a real educator—a true leader of young and old. They looked to Miss Welch and found their answers. Help was graciously and kindly given. Knowledge and encouragement could be found at Fairview school.

Classes in Americanization were set up to teach the foreign-born the minimum of history, English, and civics required for citizenship; groups were organized to give interpretation and training in the customs, mores, traditions, democratic thinking and action that had developed in America. Other teachers were called upon to assist with the night school program, but Miss Welch could always be found teaching one of the classes herself. Over forty different nationalities could be identified among her students at one time.

The women especially did not easily surrender their old world training. There were ways of dress and types of food; there were songs and memories to be cherished to the end of their lives, even as their children were being taught new ways, new songs, new traditions. This problem of the conflict of cultures was sympathetically understood and courageously handled by Elizabeth Welch. Younger generations were prone to discount and disdain their parents and their old-country backgrounds. With her own sincere and profound respect for the fine aspects of these matured civilizations, Miss Welch successfully imparted an appreciation of those cultures and a desire to incorporate them into the great American culture. The immigrants came to realize that they had valuable contributions to make to their adopted country in return for a new security. This was a gigantic

task which required many home calls, hours and hours of devoted unselfish service, and a very special ability to understand and handle people.

She watched the success or failure of "her people" with deep concern. Her compensation came when she saw them rise to prominence and when she saw them become solid American citizens who went about the business of living better equipped because of her work. Her greatest satisfaction came from a first generation Polish-speaking girl named Zofi Zmuda with whom she eventually created a real family for herself. This diminutive child came from a large Polish family—a part of which was born in Poland and part of which was born in the United States. When Zofi was two, her mother died. At six she entered Fairview kindergarten knowing no English and very small for her age. Elizabeth Welch was interested in her appealing qualities and by the time the little girl had reached the sixth grade, Miss Welch assumed full responsibility for her upbringing. Because of the strenuous schedule maintained by Miss Welch, she felt she could not give adequate care in her own home and so Zofi, now called Sophia, was sent to a girls' school where she was among girls her own age and where she received training in proper manners and speech. When Sophia was older, she returned to live with Miss Welch in a mother-daughter relationship. As time passed, Sophia graduated from college, taught school for four years, married, and had a son and a daughter. Sophia's family was the family of Miss Welch. They were very close and the children called her "Grandma".

Hand-running with the above activities, Elizabeth Welch found time and energy in her nearly eighty-two years of life to participate in many civic and cultural affairs.

She was a charter member of the Flint Y. W. C. A.; a charter member and president of the Goodwill Industries, after her retirement she was its executive-secretary and store manager; a charter member, president, and great promoter of the Flint International Institute. Of these last two organizations, she was a life member and director.

She was active in and president of the Flint Council of Church Women, the American Association of University Women, the Flint Elementary Principals, the department of elementary principals of

the Michigan Education Association, and the Dorcas Class of the First Baptist Church. She was Sunday school superintendent in her church and an ardent supporter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In 1929, she was one of a commission of seven persons in the city of Flint designated by the city council to be responsible for the construction of a new city charter permitting a change from the mayor-council form of government to the commission-manager type of government now in use. This was not the only time the city asked for her services. She was asked to serve repeatedly. At one time, she was a member of a special five-member commission to study housing conditions.

Among special honors tendered her was a citation in 1943 as "Good Neighbor for the Day" on Tom Breneman's "Breakfast at Sardi's" broadcast from Hollywood. On another occasion, two hundred former pupils gave her a special testimonial dinner. These were her pupils who were grateful for her influence on their lives and felt that their success as local and state leaders in positions of responsibility was partly due to her efforts.

One summer she and a friend toured Europe. But many of her summers were spent earning scholastic credits at Columbia University, Cornell University, and Eastern Michigan College from which she won her bachelor's degree in 1924.

After completing her services as teacher and principal in 1940, Miss Welch remained very busy. She managed the Goodwill store; she became a licensed representative and saleswoman of an insurance company and worked at it several years. Several summers she attended the religious and cultural center at Bay View. To this latter place, she drove alone in her car until three years before her death.

Miss Elizabeth Welch died in 1953 just before her eighty-second birthday. She was truly a remarkable woman who pioneered in the field of education. She was revered by all who knew her. Her driving force and good judgment did much to make Flint a better community in which to live.

Jennie Amelia Worthington

Vivian Lyon Moore

GREATLY BELOVED AS A TEACHER and universally esteemed as a woman and a citizen, Miss Jennie Amelia Worthington spent most of her adult years in the educational systems of Albion. If ever there was a person dedicated to her profession, it was she, and countless numbers of her former pupils can testify to her success. Energetic, efficient, gifted, resourceful, she was an outstanding figure in Michigan education over a long period of time.

Miss Worthington was a native of Illinois, born on October 8, 1859, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Curtis Worthington. The Worthingtons were an old family at Princeton, Illinois, where Mr. Worthington had been an educator. After being graduated from the Princeton high school, Miss Worthington came to Albion in March, 1878, to enter college and to pursue the musical training which was to be her specialty. She received her diploma from Albion College in 1886, later doing postgraduate work in Detroit, in Chicago, and in Boston, then the musical center of the nation.

For eleven years she taught piano, harmony, and the rudiments of music in the Albion College Conservatory, during which time she founded the department of music in the Albion public schools. This she supervised from 1895 to 1920, while maintaining a private studio at her home on Michigan Avenue from 1898 on. Those of us who knew her remember well the kindly yet firm discipline with which she directed the school choruses, and the fine results she obtained from the children. The city, too, benefited from her talent, for she served the Presbyterian church, her own church, as choir director and organist for ten years and the Methodist church for three years. What musical Albion owes to Miss Worthington can scarcely be measured. When Alpha Chi Omega, originally a musical organization, established its Beta Chapter at Albion College, she was chosen for one of its charter members and remained a most enthusiastic supporter throughout her lifetime. She left an enviable imprint upon the lives of students at both college and secondary levels.

Her interests, however, were not limited to her particular field of endeavor, nor her influence to her students. She concerned herself about anything that pertained to civic welfare and culture. She was very active in women's club work, being a member of the Civic Club, a long-time member of the E.L.T. (Emitte Lucem Tuam) Club, and president of the latter for four years. From 1930 to 1932 she presided over the city Federation of Women's Clubs. Her efforts were further expended in behalf of the Ladies' Library Association, of which she was a member for ten years and president for four. Her services to the city hospital included eight years as secretary of the executive board; and when the institution expanded into the Sheldon Memorial Hospital, she prepared a complete history of the hospital, one copy of which was placed in the cornerstone of the new building, the other deposited with the city clerk.

One of Miss Worthington's main activities was the Daughters of the American Revolution. With eligibility based upon her lineal descent from Captain Elijah Worthington, Major Elnathan Curtis, and Private Ebenezer Lacey—all of Connecticut—she became one of the charter members of Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, organized in 1905. Here again she gave herself unstintedly, holding the chapter offices of secretary, historian, and vice regent, and serving as chapter regent at two different times. Her ability was recognized in the state society which elected her to the office of state recording secretary in 1917.

Socially Miss Worthington was an asset to any gathering. She was a good conversationalist, with a fund of dry humor; her music added much to any program; and she played bridge ardently and well.

Though such numerous and diversified accomplishments would seem to preclude other responsibilities, she found time to care for and bring up two little nephews, one a hopeless cripple, and likewise to ease the declining years of her aged mother, who had followed her to Albion.

A tragic accident brought about the death of Miss Worthington. Her night clothes caught fire from an oil heater in her bathroom on the evening of April 18, 1942, resulting in severe burns over

three-fifths of the surface of her body. She died the next evening and was buried in Albion on April 2, 1942, aged 82 years, 6 months, and 11 days.

It can well be said that she belonged to the old order of teachers: experienced, devoted souls, of whom there are all too few left.

Michigan News

THE 83RD ANNUAL MEETING of the Historical Society of Michigan was held at the Wenonah Hotel in Bay City, September 27-28, 1957. The host organization was the Bay City Historical Society with Dr. Louis Wm. Doll, president, as chairman of the arrangements committee.

The first comment made by so many of the members and friends attending was on the sparkling weather which the host organization had provided. Indeed, it remained lovely throughout the convention, which was attended by more than one hundred members and friends.

"What Michigan History can do for the Tourist" was the theme selected for the program. The members of the opening panel were selected because they were qualified to speak for the tourist interests of the state. They were Beverly G. Brown, *Grand Rapids Press*; John Gray of the Michigan Conservation Department; Knight McKesson of the Michigan Tourist Council; Joseph B. McDermott of the East Michigan Tourist Association; and John Abernethy, administrative aide to Governor G. Mennen Williams. Willard C. Wichers, president of the Michigan Historical Commission, served as chairman. The common note of the discussion was that history did have much worthwhile to offer the tourist, but that much more needed to be done in order to bring to life events of the past so that the ordinary tourist could find interest in them. Fort Wilkins, the Lumberman's Memorial, and the Hartwick Pines State Park were listed as valuable tourist attractions and partly so because of the emphasis on history. However, it was pointed out that much more needed to be done in different areas and that local groups should take the initiative rather than waiting for the state to develop these attractions.

At the luncheon, Dean Eric J. Bradner of the Bay City Junior College gave a remarkably interesting talk on how history was being made use of in our schools. He described changes in both the curriculum and facilities which have taken place in the last generation—basic changes which will have an effect on our future society. The annual business meeting followed.

President Henry E. Edmunds, presiding, called on various committees for their reports. Professor Emil Lorch for the architectural committee reported some gains and some losses and indicated that the survey of the historical buildings in Michigan would soon be available. William Webb for the audit committee reported that the affairs of the society were now in better order because of the employment of an auditing firm and that we needed to increase our membership to build our resources.

Mrs. Max Henderson reported for the school activities committee that it had continued to operate during the year, and that it was a full "live-wire" organization.

Dr. Eugene Petersen reported on the museums conference and Kenyon Boyer on the Upper Peninsula Historical Conference.

President Edmunds then called for the report of the nominating committee, consisting of Chairman Madison Kuhn, Myrtle Elliott, Henry Brown, and Lewis Vander Velde. Madison Kuhn listed ten names which the committee, after careful screening and deliberation, believed to be worthy of the distinction of the trusteeship in the Historical Society of Michigan. The names follow: Carl R. Anderson, Eastern Michigan College, Ypsilanti; Clair Brown, Cassopolis; Floyd Dain, teacher, Detroit public schools, Detroit; Ormond Danford, lawyer, Traverse City; Frank Elliott, curator of the Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing; Charles Follo, University of Michigan Extension, Escanaba; JS Gray, editor of the *Monroe Evening News*, Monroe; Knight McKesson, Michigan Tourist Council, Lansing; Richard Pohrt, AC Spark Plug Division, Flint; and Fred Treifa, Fletcher Paper Company, Alpena. The president then called for nominations from the floor and Ferris Lewis placed in nomination the name of Madison Kuhn. The ballots were cast and collected by the tellers: Emerson Smith, Elizabeth Wathen, and Ferris Lewis.

While the tellers were counting the ballots, Mr. Roscoe O. Bonsteel, regent of the University of Michigan and trustee of the Historical Society of Michigan, reported that the Burton Memorial Foundation had granted the society the sum of \$500 to be used probably for current operating expenses, paying speakers or something of that sort. This gift, it seems likely, will be continued in the future and came through the good offices of Frank Burton, son of

Clarence Monroe Burton. Mr. Burton is retiring from the board of trustees this year. Mr. Bonisteel expressed the hope that this was the first of but many similar gifts.

The tellers returned and reported the election of Charles Follo, JS Gray, Clair Brown, Knight McKesson, and Madison Kuhn as the new trustees.

The president reported a call for a report of the resolutions committee consisting of Dr. Rolland Maybee and Victor Lemmer who produced suitable resolutions of appreciation to the host society, of commendation of the Historical Commission for the new site marking program and general cooperation with the Historical Society of Michigan, and a resolution of sympathy of the inability of Dr. Lewis Beeson, secretary-treasurer of this society, to attend this meeting because of illness.

President Edmunds called for a meeting of the new and continuing trustees immediately following adjournment.

At this point the membership moved out of the hotel and across the street to Wenonah Park to watch an outdoor ceremony prepared by some members of a Chippewa Indian tribe. Ceremonial chants and dances added a fitting touch of color and brought to life the historical past of Michigan in which the Indians played so large a part. Appropriately enough, George Butterfield, past president of the Bay County Historical Society, and Dr. Louis Wm. Doll were inducted as full-fledged members of the Chippewa tribe with fitting names, costumes, and ceremony.

The annual banquet was held in the ballroom of the hotel with Henry E. Edmunds, presiding. There were a series of presentations preceding the feature speaker. Willard C. Wichers, representing the Michigan Historical Commission, presented the Hon. Louis Cramton a certificate of recognition on the basis of his more than half century of public service during which he had been ever vigilant in safeguarding our heritage. Roscoe Bonisteel presented newspaper awards to the following Michigan newspapers for their emphasis on Michigan History during the past year: the *Belding Banner News*, the *Bay City Times*, the *Muskegon Chronicle*, and the *Frankenmuth News*.

Mr. Louis Vaupre, representing the Consumers Power Company, made three presentations of centennial farm plaques and certificates.

These presentations were accompanied by a brief history of each of the three farms. At this point the new officers were introduced: Henry Brown, president; Lewis Vander Velde, vice president; and it was announced that Lewis Beeson was elected secretary-treasurer. The other new trustees who were present were introduced and retiring trustees were recognized and thanked for their services.

The feature speaker for the program was Mr. Ira Butterfield, prosecuting attorney of Bay County and president of the Michigan Archaeological Society. His talk was most beneficial for it explained some of the unique problems of the archaeologist and warned against destruction of archaeological sites as well as depredations by "relic hunters". He pointed out that the Archaeological Society and the Historical Society of Michigan have a common interest in bringing our past into the present, and that members of the historical society could do a great deal of good by calling on the archaeological society when news of possible archaeological sites first become known.

The same fine weather was provided for Saturday morning as those attending moved to the Bay County Courthouse to visit the Bay County Historical Museum, an excellent small museum. At 10 o'clock Charles Follo, chairman of a panel of the folks qualified to speak for the historical interests in developing tourist attractions, called the meeting to order. Members of the panel consisted of Dr. Roger Van Bolt, Flint Junior College; Dr. George May, Michigan Historical Commission staff; Henry Brown, director of the Historical Museum, and Dr. Eugene T. Petersen, director of the Michigan Historical Commission Museum.

Dr. Van Bolt led off the discussion with remarks about some of his experiences as history chairman of the Michigan Week committee. He pointed out that during Michigan Week it was easier to attract attention to objects and events of historical interest than it was in other weeks of the year and here was a time for those who want to advance the historical interests of the state to do a lot of work. Dr. May reported on the state marking program of historic sites. He told how other states had utilized this device as a means of attracting tourists and there was general agreement that Michigan had gotten off to a good start in this area. Dr. Petersen in his remarks stressed the fact that there were many undeveloped attractions worthy even of national prominence which would lend them-

selves to exploitation through proper publicity. Mr. Brown spoke of the need for getting information on existing historical attractions into the hands of tourists. He illustrated this by suggesting that folders or brochures locating various historic sites within an area be placed in the hands of gas station operators and other similar agencies which commonly do business with the tourist.

After some discussion, the group returned to the Wenonah Hotel, there to have the final luncheon together and go their way to their respective homes. There seemed to be a uniform feeling of pleasure, of enjoyment, and accomplishment as the result of the convention.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL UPPER PENINSULA HISTORICAL CONFERENCE, held at Marquette on Friday and Saturday, August 16 and 17, 1957, was an outstanding success. The variety of the program was such that it was most attractive. There was a happy combination of good speakers, tours, audio-visual aids, changing locations of meetings, and the weather, which the Marquette County Historical Society arranged for the program, was perfect. In addition the quality of the program was very high. This will develop as the details follow.

The Friday morning program started with the unveiling of a map type marker at Negaunee dealing with the history of the Marquette Iron Range. Willard C. Wichers, president of the Michigan Historical Commission, presented the marker. The program continued more formally at Northern Michigan College with the presentation of a filmstrip called "History of Great Lakes Transportation," by Dr. Philip P. Mason. Following the luncheon meeting Joseph Gregorich of Marquette and historian of the Bishop Baraga Association, gave an interesting account of the aims, problems, and successes of that association. The purpose of the association is to collect all the writings of Father Baraga.

The mainstay of this conference has always been reports of the local historical societies. They follow:

Chippewa County Historical Society, Miss Myrtle Elliott reporting: The Chippewa County Society has had three main objectives. First, the continuation to present the Schoolcraft Agency House and the Johnston House to show how people lived in the days of Henry Schoolcraft, Charles Harvey, and others. Second, the creation of a

new exhibit called the Marine Room. The third objective is concerned with public relations and promotion of the Soo as a tourist attraction. Individual members continue special efforts in all of these lines. Their main problem, described as "Financial Primarily," is one which they continuously work on. Fifty-five paid members were reported.

Delta County Historical Society, Charles Follo reporting: During the past year, under the leadership of President William E. Anderson, the Delta County Historical Society has held several meetings, most of which were concerned with the new historical museum which was opened in May, 1956. The annual banquet of the society was held in January at which Dr. Philip Mason was the principal speaker, and one of the usual summer historical picnics was held at Rock in July. A committee of the society has been very active this year in attempting to persuade the state of Michigan to make Fayette into a state park and even though the prospects are dark at the moment, there is still hope that something may happen to preserve this beauty spot of Michigan for the use of the people. During the past year the society has grown greatly in membership and the number of visitors to the museum this summer has doubled what it was in 1956.

The Historical Society of the County of Gogebic, Victor Lemmer reporting: A unique feature of the Gogebic County group is that they have no treasurer, members providing their own funds as needed for various projects. Members have attended the annual meeting of the State Historical Society, given historical addresses in Gogebic and surrounding counties, participated in the dedication of historic markers, conducted historical celebrations in the Gogebic County area, placed special emphasis on Michigan Week, cooperated with the newly organized Ontonagon County Historical Society and worked particularly with 4-H Club programs, as well as with other youth organizations.

Houghton County Historical Society, Allen Good reporting: Little progress could be reported in the Houghton County Society. Plans were in process of crystallization, but no particularly outstanding work could be noted for the past year. He expressed hope that the coming year would show more positive developments.

Historical Society of Hiawathaland, Crystal Falls chapter, Mrs. Edith Aspholm reporting: Meetings continued as before to use the

Finnish language and were held regularly each month on the second Tuesday. It was explained that the plan for an archives building had been abandoned, temporarily at least, and a new project launched to erect a monument at the intersection of routes 2 and 141 which would memorialize the Finnish pioneers. They had about six thousand dollars in the treasury and expected to continue their regular programs.

Marquette County Historical Society, Kenyon Boyer reporting: The Marquette County society has continued to maintain the officers quarters exhibit at Fort Wilkins, the Burt House museum cottage, and the museum-library. Special exhibits were provided for the Upper Peninsula State Fair and a fur trader's cabin on Grand Island has been restored. One hundred and forty-five radio talks and corresponding news stories have been given. The society continues to take its museum to the schools. Its genealogical department, headed by Ernest Rankin, has been most active. Although not reported by Mr. Boyer, the Marquette County Historical Society did a wonderful job in arranging this Upper Peninsula Historical Conference.

Ontonagon County Historical Society, Judge Charles Willman reporting. Judge Willman was a newcomer to the conference. He reported that a new organization had been formed in Ontonagon County and had had particular success with the museum display which had attracted considerable attention.

Michilimackinac Historical Society, Emerson Smith reporting. Mr. Smith explained how the Michilimackinac society had grown as a result of interest in a publication, *Before the Bridge*, which was an outgrowth of a Kiwanis sponsored party to honor the senior citizens of the St. Ignace area. Mr. Smith was selected to write a history of the area to appear in this publication, and in the middle of his research, it was suggested that a historical society should be organized. Suiting the action to the word, the Michilimackinac Historical Society was formed. In addition to the publication, the members are collecting information on pioneer families and studying the Gros Cap Indian settlement and cemetery area. Mr. Smith said, "Projects give a society a purpose and make a society necessary."

Schoolcraft County Historical Society, Mrs. Russell Watson reporting: This was another report of a newly organized society sponsored initially by Mrs. J. J. Herbert of Manistique and aided by

Charles Follo of Escanaba. A preliminary meeting was held January 22, 1957, and on April 15, the society was organized with twenty-two members. Considerable interest has been shown already in family records, picture collecting, and business records. The life story of one wood-working plant has already been written.

Because of illness, Mrs. Herbert Ingraham of Munising was not able to report on the newly formed Alger County Historical Society. However, her husband, the Reverend Herbert Ingraham, was at the luncheon on Grand Island the following day and spoke informally with members about their problems and prospects.

After reports were completed, those attending the conference visited the Marquette County Historical Society building, and the Burt House. At the same time, a representative of each historical society appeared on a television program moderated by Dr. Willis F. Dunbar. The program also included Mr. Willard C. Wichers, president of the Michigan Historical Commission, Mr. Henry E. Edmunds, president of the Historical Society of Michigan, and Dr. Lewis Beeson, executive secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission.

Returning to the campus of Northern Michigan College, the group met again for a dinner meeting which will always be recalled with pleasure by those privileged to attend. Preceding the principal speaker came remarks of welcome by Dr. Harold E. Sponberg, vice president of Northern Michigan College. Not only did Dr. Sponberg welcome us warmly, but his short talk was a masterful exposition of the part the college could play in building a bond between the community and the college through such affairs as this present meeting. The Honorable John Voelker certainly lived up to advance expectations as main speaker. A noted author, a trial lawyer, and associate justice of the Michigan State Supreme Court, he spoke on "Some Legal Aspects of Upper Peninsula History." He described with informal eloquence the human and historical interests of two court cases. The first was a celebrated claim of the family of Marji-Gesick against the Jackson Iron Mining Company. The second, a case concerned with mineral rights and uranium discoveries.

The next morning a state marker dealing with the discovery and exploration of Lake Superior was unveiled on Au Train Bay. The

group moved on to historic Grand Island, there to visit, and explore, and have lunch in the Williams Hotel. One interesting feature was the restored fur trader's cabin mentioned earlier. Mrs. Carol Paul, curator of the Marquette County Historical Society, gave a short talk on myths and legends of the Grand Island area, and at the conclusion, those attending had the general feeling of happy confidence that this particular meeting was a great success and the common question was, "Where will next year's meeting be?"

A SURGE OF INTEREST IN LIFE MEMBERSHIPS in the Historical Society of Michigan has taken place during the last two years, chiefly due to the efforts of Trustee Roscoe Bonisteel, ably complemented in effort by George Osborn, former trustee. Over one thousand dollars has been set aside in the life membership endowment fund. Only the interest from this fund is spent for society activities.

During the past two years thirteen new life members have been added to the society's rolls, seven of them obtained through the personal efforts of Trustee Roscoe Bonisteel, eminent attorney from Ann Arbor. As a direct result of his enthusiasm and interest in obtaining life memberships, Mr. Bonisteel also recently presented the Historical Society of Michigan with the generous gift of \$500 from the Clarence M. Burton Memorial Foundation, and \$100 from the Buhr Foundation of Ann Arbor. Mr. Frank Burton, president of the Burton Memorial Foundation, generously specified only that the money from his gift not be put in a special fund but that it be used wherever needed in such a way as to honor the memory of his father, Clarence M. Burton, suggesting one or more historical lectures as a possible use. At their meeting in Ann Arbor on October 31, 1957, the trustees decided to use this gift to have an outstanding speaker at the annual meeting and to later print the address, perhaps in *Michigan History* or as a separate publication, under the title of "Clarence M. Burton Memorial Lecture." Dr. Madison Kuhn, trustee and professor of history at Michigan State University, was appointed chairman of a committee to administer the Burton fund gift.

Another member of the Historical society who has been instrumental in obtaining life members is the well known newspaper

editor, publisher, and former trustee, George A. Osborn. During 1956-57 Mr. Osborn was responsible for life memberships from the First National Bank of Sault Ste Marie, the Sault Ste Marie *Evening News*, Federated Publications, Inc. of Battle Creek, the Pontiac Press, and, just recently, the Detroit News. Mr. Osborn, son of Chase S. Osborn, governor of Michigan in 1911-1912, has long been associated with the newspaper business and is personally acquainted with a great many editors and publishers in Michigan. He has solicited dozens of institutional memberships in the newspaper field for the society. In earlier years George Osborn was publisher of the Fresno, California, *Herald*; president of the Sault News Printing Company, and a leader in Sault Ste Marie and statewide affairs. He has been a member of the Michigan unemployment insurance study commission, president of the Michigan merit system association and president of the University of Michigan Press. At present, Mr. Osborn is editor and publisher of the Sault Ste Marie *Evening News*.

Mr. Bonisteel's life memberships, seven in number including his own, display an excellent cross section of professional and business leaders in the Ann Arbor community—an excellent aim for others interested in obtaining similar life memberships. Below are some of the more interesting biographical facts regarding these members whose life histories are rich in civic leadership and business activity.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl H. Cress, Ann Arbor. Mr. Cress is president of the Ann Arbor Trust Company and a prominent figure in University of Michigan and Ann Arbor circles. He is a graduate of this university; past president and governor of the University of Michigan club, and a director and member of the executive committee of the class officers' council of the alumni association. During the campaign for the multimillion dollar Michigan Memorial-Phoenix project to raise funds for peacetime atomic energy, Mr. Cress served as chairman for region nine. For this service as well as his work on the university's development council and alumni groups, he was awarded an honorary master of arts in business administration in June, 1956. In 1928 Mr. Cress joined the Ann Arbor Trust Company as vice president; was appointed executive vice president in 1931; and became chief officer of the firm in 1941. His wife, the

former Emma Jane Minor of Grand Rapids, received a degree from the University of Michigan in 1921. They are the parents of three children.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Brown, Jr. Mr. Brown has recently completed his twelfth year as mayor of the city of Ann Arbor. He is president and owner of the Ann Arbor Agency, Inc., insurance brokers, and has been chairman of the selective service board of that city since 1942. In addition, he is president and owner of University Motor Sales, Inc., the Huron Acceptance Company, the Washington Investment Company, and a director of the A. C. Photographic Company. Mr. Brown has lived in Ann Arbor since 1914. During his years as mayor, Mr. Brown was responsible for the development of many major improvements in that city under a system whereby there was no tax levy to finance these projects. Some of the more outstanding projects under his tutelage were the Ann Arbor automobile parking system, a new sewage disposal plant, a new water plant, and the rebuilding and widening of the business streets of the city.

Judge and Mrs. James R. Breakey, Jr. Since June 1, 1945, Judge Breakey has held the position of judge of the twenty-second Judicial Circuit of Michigan, a culmination of many years of outstanding performance in legal work. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, followed by sixteen years as a practicing attorney in Detroit and Ypsilanti. An eminent lawyer and outstanding citizen, Judge Breakey has held many important positions in Michigan and national legal circles; he is a past president of the Michigan Judges Association, trustee of the Michigan State Bar Foundation, member of the state committee judicial section of the American Bar Association, member of the committee on local court organization and administration of the Michigan judicial conference. Mrs. Breakey is the former Marguerite Jaqua of Grand Rapids.

Dr. and Mrs. Harlan H. Hatcher. Dr. Hatcher has gained fame as president of the University of Michigan. He was formerly professor of English at Ohio State University and author of many publications in the field of English literature, history, and fiction. Among his many writings are: *The Great Lakes*, 1944; *Lake Erie*, 1945; *A Century of Iron and Men*, 1950; and *Western Reserve*, a story of New Connecticut and Ohio, 1950. Dr. Hatcher became

dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1944 and vice president in 1948, a position he held until 1951 when he was appointed president of the University of Michigan. During the summer of 1951, he was professor of English at the University of Southern California. He was a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve from 1942 to 1944. His long interest in history is indicated by his membership in the Great Lakes Historical Society, the American Historical Society, and the Historical Society of Michigan (life member).

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Reichert. Mr. Reichert, president of the Ann Arbor Bank, is widely known in Michigan for his efforts as state banking commissioner. Beginning his prominent career as a messenger boy at the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Ann Arbor, in 1904, he rose steadily in position and was appointed state banking commissioner in 1927 by Governor Fred W. Green, a position that he held subsequently under three governors over a period of nearly ten years. One of his innumerable duties in this position was to determine how sound banking procedures could be preserved in Ann Arbor. His reorganization of three Ann Arbor banks resulted in his being chosen president of the Ann Arbor Bank. He has held official positions in a variety of banking associations; is former director of the Federal Reserve bank and the advisory board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Reichert helped to form the City Bank of Detroit and in 1953 was appointed chairman of its board.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Parker, also of Ann Arbor. Mr. Parker is a former president of the Detroit Edison Company. He is a graduate in mechanical engineering from Cornell University, followed by positions with the Power and Light Company of DeKalb, Illinois, and the Street Railway Company of Vincennes, Indiana. From a position as assistant engineer at the Detroit Edison Company, he rose to become its president. Mr. Parker has held many directorships and vice presidencies in a wide range of businesses, including the Edison Illuminating Company, the St. Clair Edison Company, and the Essex County Light and Power Company, Limited. He is a past president of the engineering society of Detroit, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a member of Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Club and Prismatic.

And finally, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe O. Bonisteel, who obtained the above memberships from Ann Arbor and took out life memberships for his wife, Lillian C., and himself. Mr. Bonisteel is one of the outstanding attorneys in Michigan as well as a prominent civic leader in Ann Arbor and University of Michigan areas. He is a trustee of the Historical Society of Michigan, a regent of the University of Michigan, a member of the board of governors of Wayne State University, former member of the state board of law examiners of Michigan, and director of the following corporations: Buhr Machine Tool Company, Unistrut Corporation, Michigan Surety Company, Michigan Panelyte Molded Plastics, Lus-Trus Corporation, the Ann Arbor Bank and the Michigan Life Insurance Company. He has held innumerable positions of prominence in various legal associations. Aside from his legal and business interests, Mr. Bonisteel takes an active leadership in musical circles of the university. He is a director of the University of Michigan Musical Society, sponsors of the famous May Festivals; and a trustee of the National Music Camp at Interlochen, which has gained national fame for its musical training of young people. During 1934-35 he was a director of the Michigan Society for Crippled Children and in 1936 Mr. Bonisteel held the position of district governor of Rotary International. As a staunch supporter of the Historical Society of Michigan, he has been active not only in encouraging life memberships but as trustee, legal advisor, and member of a number of committees.

Apart from the efforts of Mr. Bonisteel and Mr. Osborn, another life membership has been entered in the name of David O. Warren, a Texan, who is associated with the *Panhandle Herald* of Panhandle, Texas. For ten years Mr. Warren was a regent of the University of Texas. One of his hobbies is belonging to various historical societies. At the present time he holds life membership in twenty-seven historical societies, including all those west of the Mississippi River except Montana and Arizona; all in the former Northwest Territory except Ohio. Perhaps by the time this is printed, he will have filled these gaps and, surely, he has established some kind of unique record. Mr. Warren is past president of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society, vice president of the Texas State Historical Society, and long interested in Michigan history.

MICHIGAN INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS have proved on many an occasion that they are in the forefront in the multifold fields of historical presentation.

They proved it again in 1957 when the American Association for State and Local History announced four Michigan winners in as many categories, through Dr. Lewis Beeson, executive secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission and regional awards chairman for the association.

The 1956-1957 Michigan winners of American Association for State and Local history citations are: Floyd R. Dain of Detroit, in the field of serious history; the Frankenmuth *News*, Frankenmuth, in the weekly newspaper classification; Mrs. Stanley Lowe of Battle Creek, individual contribution; and the Historic Memorials Society of Detroit, in the organizations category.

Mr. Dain's volume, *Every House a Frontier*, published by the Wayne University Press, was adjudged outstanding in the serious history classification, and the citation reads:

This book, long in careful preparation, is a very good monographic study of a period in Detroit's development. Although carefully written and documented in a scholarly style, it is most readable for the average local historical society member. Because the book has this dual quality, it is felt that it merits very serious consideration for an award.

The Frankenmuth *News*, under the editorship of Miss Irene Zeilinger, was cited in the weekly field "for its excellent series of historical articles during its 50th anniversary."

The citation further reads:

Unlike many newspapers which celebrate such anniversaries with a single edition, the *News* gave a 52-week treatment to the community's history.

The Frankenmuth *News* has won two national awards in the Better Newspaper Contests for 1957. The unique treatment The Frankenmuth *News* gave its 50th anniversary won second place in the Special Issue division, and its outstanding picture usage won second place in the Best Use of Photographs division.

Mrs. Stanley Lowe of 31 Hiawatha Drive, Battle Creek, was singled out as the individual in Michigan who made an outstanding contribution to history. Her citation read:

Mrs. Stanley Lowe of Battle Creek for her outstanding work in promoting an interest in state and local history. With unusual vigor and

intelligence she has for years collected historical materials and has placed them in manuscript depositories throughout the state.

She has spoken before numerous groups; written historical articles for newspapers and other publications, and has participated in a number of historical programs such as pageants, historical style shows, etc. As spark plug of the Battle Creek Historical Society, she has done more than anyone else to make Battle Creek citizens conscious of its rich heritage.

Selected as the organization which most actively promoted history in Michigan during 1956-1957 was the Historic Memorials Society of Detroit

for carrying on an extensive and visible program of fostering historical projects, maintaining a remarkable flexibility of action in making grants-in-aid; assisting with projects of all types: museum, historic house, archives, manuscript restoration, marking historic sites, etc.; carrying on expected activities such as meetings, lectures, discussions and studies; and also having fund-raising activities and meetings for the purpose of supporting historical projects.

WITH TWO FILMSTRIPS TO ITS CREDIT, the Michigan Historical Commission has definitely opened up a new through-way into the field of education. Its most recent contribution, "History of Great Lakes Transportation," has the hallmark of its predecessor, "Lumbering Era in Michigan History"—adventure that makes history come alive. For the young in our schools, for the young in heart, this is all important.

Produced by the Michigan Historical Commission in collaboration with the University of Michigan Audio-Visual Education Center, this 75-frame filmstrip has been made from critically selected, authentic photographs. Documenting the history of transportation on the Great Lakes from the birch canoe of the Indian and the batteau of the voyageur to the giant ore-carriers, it covers seven topics: Early Travel on the Great Lakes, Nineteenth Century Lake Travel, Ships on the Lakes Today, Canals Which Connect the Lakes, Ports and Harbors, Hazards to Lake Shipping, and Future of Lake Transportation.

The lumber-carrying schooners and the side-wheeling passenger vessels of the nineteenth century, the whalebacks locking through at Sault Ste Marie, the glamour ships of the lakes, and the Mackinac

Straits ferries which soon will become only a memory now that the straits bridge is a reality—all are there, in picture and in story. A teacher's manual accompanies each filmstrip. The total price for the unit is \$3.00.

For those who may not be familiar with the first of this filmstrip series dealing with Michigan's fabulous lumbering era, its topics include Life in a Lumber Camp, Cutting and Hauling Logs, River Drives, Logging Trains, Saw Mills, From Mills to Market, and Aftermath. The last-named deals with forest fire devastation, reforestation, and present-day lumbering.

Two other filmstrips are due by June, 1958. These will deal with the Civil War and with iron mining.

The manuals accompanying the filmstrips were written by Philip P. Mason, archivist of the Michigan Historical Commission, through the Munson Michigan History Fund.

MRS. ELLEINE H. STONES retired November 1 from her position as chief of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. She has been with the library since 1928, and has been chief of the collection since 1941.

The Burton Historical Collection has become known, under Mrs. Stones' leadership, as the most authentic and complete documentary collection anywhere on the history of the old Northwest Territory. Scholars and historians from all over the United States and Canada come to these archives for research.

In 1953 the Michigan Historical Commission awarded Mrs. Stones a certificate of merit for her distinguished contribution to Michigan history through her work at the library. In 1955, Mrs. Stones won the Detroit Public Library's staff memorial and fellowship award.

Before coming to Detroit, Mrs. Stones was on the staffs of the Little Rock, Arkansas, library; University of Illinois library; and Dayton, Ohio, public library. She also has been the librarian of the Arkansas free library service bureau, now the Arkansas library commission, for the first two years of its existence. She taught library science at the University of Illinois and the University of Denver school of librarianship.

Mrs. Stones, a librarian for 38 years, is a member and former trustee of the Historical Society of Michigan, a member of the Detroit Historical Society, and the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research. She is a charter member of the Manuscript Society, a national organization, and a member of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, as well as the American Library Association and the Michigan Library Association.

IN SEPTEMBER, WILLIAM B. HALL, vice president of the Detroit Bank and Trust Company was named chairman of the public relations board for the fifth annual Michigan Week, to be observed May 4-10, 1958. The public relations board will direct twenty committees representing press, radio, television, and other communication groups in promoting state and national publicity for the state during the Michigan Week observance.

Mr. Hall, who served as cochairman of the board this year, is director of public and personnel relations and in charge of business development for the Detroit banking institution. A graduate of the school of banking at Rutgers University and of Wayne State University, he has long been active in civic and business affairs in the metropolitan area.

In the list appearing in the June, 1957, issue of *Michigan History* of the official state historical markers that have been erected the marker dealing with the history of the Menominee Area was inadvertently omitted. This marker is located in the city of Menominee, Menominee County, at the state highway department's tourist lodge information center.

AS THE RESULT OF A MEETING held July 30, 1957, at the Citizens Bank Building in Big Rapids, there is now another county historical society to join the ranks of Michigan's fast growing list.

This mid-summer meeting witnessed formal organization of the Mecosta County Historical Society with the following officers elected: Lewis D. Capen, Millbrook, president; Jack Lewis, 110 Division Street, Big Rapids, vice president; Mrs. Rhea J. Smith, 722

Cedar Street, Big Rapids, secretary; and Mrs. Helen Windquist, 702 Sherman Street, treasurer.

Speaker at the organization meeting was Philip P. Mason, archivist for the Michigan Historical Commission, who revealed that twenty societies had been organized during the past three years. He suggested an early meeting of the board of officers to name trustees from townships and to name program and membership committees. The Mecosta society is interested in starting a museum in the area.

A 140-YEAR-OLD MACKINAC ISLAND structure tumbled, on August 24, 1957, with a tearing of ancient timbers, six weeks after members of the Michigan Historical Commission and the Mackinac Island Park Commission gathered to discuss ways and means of implementing the former's proposed master plan for historic site development in the Mackinac Straits area.

Reverberations of the fall of this structure, the venerable clerks quarters of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company, are still being heard, since this building was to have been a key site in the master plan. Built in 1817, it was hoped that it might be restored and function as a unit of the historic Market Street enclave. There is still hope, since the city of Mackinac Island some time since agreed to turn over the site to the Mackinac Island State Park Commission for one dollar. This hope devolves upon the willingness of the legislature to provide restoration funds.

Market Street is called the "anchor" between Fort Mackinac and the seventy-year-old Grand Hotel. Certainly, if Market Street is allowed to deteriorate, a goodly share of historic Mackinac Island's history will be gone, and at a time when other states with fewer resources are going all-out for preservation and restoration. Michigan will be the loser, whether the loss is viewed from the standpoint of the tourist dollar or our own heritage, which should be priceless.

More fortuitous is the Biddle House situation on Market Street. The Michigan Society of Architects has taken on restoration of this early French-American-type home, built about 1800, and believed to be the oldest existing house in the old Northwest Territory. Coming as it does on the heels of the Beaumont House restoration by the Michigan State Medical Society, the outlook for Market Street is not entirely black.

The Mackinac Island State Park Commission, under its new chairman, W. Stewart Woodfill, is working closely with the Michigan Historical Commission in an attempt to bring the Mackinac Straits area master plan into fruition. The meeting held at Mr. Woodfill's Mackinac Island home on July 11, 1957, was indicative.

These recommendations were made:

1. Restoration of the clerks quarters.
2. Restoration of the Biddle House.
3. Development of Market Street along historic lines.
4. New architectural fronts to all store buildings on Main Street, in a period of architecture that might best be determined by authoritarian study groups.
5. Extensive development and improvement of the museum program and facilities in the Mackinac Island area.
6. Possible archaeological studies to investigate undiscovered foundations, ruins, and historic data at Mackinac Island, Mackinaw City, and St. Ignace.
7. Uncovering the foundations of Fort Buade at St. Ignace, which existed from about 1681 to approximately 1706.
8. Elimination of trailer park at old Fort Michilimackinac, Mackinaw City, which is in the custody of the Mackinac Island State Park Commission, and a complete and authoritarian restoration of the fort at its present historic site adjacent to the Mackinac Straits Bridge.

The straits area master plan, prepared by Dr. Lewis Beeson, executive secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission, as a result of a request made of the commission by Governor G. Mennen Williams at a meeting on straits area historical sites problems held in the executive office on April 22, 1957, recommends that all historic sites in the straits area be listed and evaluated by the Historical Commission.

This master plan would be worked out in conjunction with private and public agencies which have jurisdiction over, or an interest in straits area historic sites. It would provide for excavation and development of archaeological sites, restoration of historical buildings, marking of major sites, and improvement of existing museums, as well as development of new ones.

Cooperation and mutual support of these various agencies would take into account such objectives as:

1. Support of the Mackinac Island State Park Commission in acquisition and preservation of the clerks quarters; restoration of the Biddle House; restoration of Fort Michilimackinac at Mackinaw City and its development into a museum; improvement of Michilimackinac State Park to make it an attractive background for the restored Fort Michilimackinac.

2. Assistance to the Historical Commission in acquiring the technical staff necessary to supervise execution of the master plan. This staff would include historians, archaeologists, architectural restorers, and museum preparators.

3. Active support for the parks division of the department of conservation in acquiring Fort Colyer on Drummond Island and its development into a state park.

4. Urging of the Mackinac Island State Park Commission to consider development of a museum to portray the history of Great Lakes transportation. The Lake Carriers Association, promoters of the Mackinac-Detroit Yacht Race, and individual Great Lakes sailing enthusiasts could be interested in supporting such a museum.

5. Support of the Diocese of Marquette in developing the museum at St. Ignace.

6. Encouragement and support of the Beaumont committee of the Michigan State Medical Society in its efforts to develop the Beaumont House into a fur-trading store and Beaumont Memorial.

7. Support of the movement to raise funds for a monument to French missionaries and explorers in the straits state park.

8. Dissemination and display of material relating to historical and other points of interest in the straits area by the Mackinac Straits Bridge Authority.

Actual management, the Historical Commission feels, of the various projects should be left with agencies having jurisdiction.

Errata

In the June, 1957 issue, page 154, continuing after line 17, the next three lines should read as follows:

of things ignored by the Government of His Holiness, the Pope, and alien to its nature to contemplate." No mention was made of the Papal States' participation in the wars of 1848-49. But the

Contributors

Chester McArthur Destler was an assistant professor of history at Albion College, 1931-1934, and has held professorships at Yale, Cornell, the University System of Georgia, and from 1942 to 1954 was chairman of the department of history and from 1949 to 1954 Charles J. MacCurdy professor of American history at Connecticut College. At present he is an associate fellow of Berkeley College, Yale University.

Elizabeth Read Brown is a trained and experienced librarian. She has served on the library staff at the Royal Oak Public Library, Michigan State University, Albion College, University of Michigan General Library, University of Mississippi, and currently is librarian for the Mississippi State Geological Survey which is located on the University of Mississippi campus. A newsnote on her unpublished research project, "A Union List of Newspapers Published in Michigan," appeared in the December, 1955 issue of *Michigan History*.

W. Stewart Woodfill was born on August 19, 1896, in Greensburg, Indiana. He left Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in his third year and became a pilot in the United States navy air service. His activities since then have been connected largely with the Grand Hotel.

Willard C. Wichers is director of the Netherlands Information Service at Holland. He has long been interested in Michigan historical activities having served as trustee and president of the Historical Society of Michigan and as a member and president of the Michigan Historical Commission.

Katherine J. Baker was born May 10, 1890, in Buckley, Washington, but the family soon returned to their native state of Michigan and settled in Hillsdale. After graduation in June, 1908, she taught in the rural schools of Hillsdale County for four years, followed by positions in the public schools of Osseo, Litchfield, Montgomery, and Hillsdale. She joined the staff of the Pontiac public schools in 1928,

where she is at present teaching Latin and English. By attending classes at Hillsdale College while teaching, and by pursuing summer school and extension courses from Western Michigan University, Miss Baker earned a diploma in music, a life certificate to teach, and a B.A. degree. In 1933 she received an M.A. degree in Latin from the University of Michigan.

Miss Bernice Leland was born near Fenton and attended the elementary grades in Rose Township rural school and in Fenton. She had the first two years of high school in Fenton and the last two years in Central high school at Detroit. She earned a life certificate from Eastern Michigan College and received the B.S. degree from Pennsylvania University, and the M.A. degree from the University of Michigan. For 45 years she and Winifred Chase were the closest of friends.

Mrs. Mary Phelps was educated in Midland County where she did her first teaching. From there she went to the Grand Rapids area where she has been teaching nearly thirty years. Mrs. Phelps has two children. She enjoys her home, gardening, and cooking. She is active in church work. She did extension work with Central Michigan College, Western Michigan College, and the University of Michigan. She graduated from Aquinas College at Grand Rapids with a bachelor's degree.

Mrs. Liva Hawley attended Western Michigan University and received the B.A. degree from Eastern Michigan College. She has been a critic teacher in Montmorency County Normal at Hillman and has taught at Vandercook Lake, Jackson, for two years where she was principal. At present she is teaching in the Godwin system. She has been a teacher for over forty years.

Miss Winifred E. Wells, a native of Eaton County, a graduate of Olivet College, and a teacher for over thirty years in the Charlotte high school, drew the material for the account of Gertrude Davis from personal acquaintances, from interviews with Mrs. Davis, and from the latter's files of letters and clippings.

Gertrude K. Fiegel, chairman of the committee on pioneer women and research of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society, combined the findings of her committee and wrote the biography of Mrs. Kathleen Lardie.

Miss Elizabeth Camburn received the B.S. degree from Hillsdale College in 1906, and a master's degree from the University of Chicago in 1924. She and Loa Green became congenial friends in 1909 and this friendship lasted until death overtook Miss Green in 1944. Miss Camburn taught in Bangor, Big Rapids, Mount Clemens, and Jackson, and now, although retired, she substitutes in the high school in Mount Clemens.

Miss Lela Duff taught briefly in the schools of her home town of St. Louis and in Ionia. She received both her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Michigan, and taught English in the Ann Arbor High School for thirty-five years. She retired from teaching in 1952.

Mrs. Mabel Powers Gildart was born in Charlotte and received her early education in the rural schools of Eaton County. She graduated from the Walton Township Unit High School, Olivet. She received the B.A. degree from Western Michigan College in 1937, and the M.A. degree from Michigan State University in 1950. From 1937 to 1942 she taught in Lansing and since then has been teaching in the Charlotte school system.

Mary A. Lord is a native of Michigan, graduating from Albion high school and receiving a B.S. degree from Eastern Michigan College. She did graduate work at Cedar Falls, Morningside College, and Columbia University. Most of her teaching was done in Sioux City, Iowa. She has been active in organizational and committee work of the Delta Kappa Gamma and at present is a member of the international committee on pioneer women teachers.

Mrs. Stella Shattuck Travis is a sister of Miss Alice Shattuck. At present she is librarian in a township library outside of Pontiac. William Travis is her son, a graduate of the University of Michigan and the Wayne State University law school.

Mary Elizabeth Adams Manley was born in Mount Pleasant and received her early education in Shepherd. Upon completing her high school course, she went to a girls' school in Newton, Massachusetts. She received the bachelor's degree from Northern Michigan College, and the master's degree from the University of Michigan. For many years she has taught social studies in Flint. She is a former trustee and vice president of the Michigan Historical Society.

Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore has contributed five of the biographies of the pioneer teachers of Delta Kappa Gamma for publication in *Michigan History*. In addition to her writing, she is a member of the Hillsdale College faculty and organist at St. Peters Episcopal Church.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946.

Of Michigan History Magazine published quarterly at Lansing, Michigan, for December, 1957. State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.

Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Lewis Beeson, who having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Michigan History Magazine and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933 and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher and editor are: publisher, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan; editor, Lewis Beeson, Lansing, Michigan; managing editors and business managers, none.

2. That the owner is: the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan; Willard C. Wichers, president, Holland; Mrs. Donald E. Adams, vice-president, Drayton Plains; Lewis Beeson, executive secretary, Lansing. No stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and the other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

LEWIS BEESON, *Editor.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of September, 1957.

ERNESTINE F. PLOTNICK, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires March 21, 1958.

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Members

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, Governor of Michigan, *ex officio*
WILLARD C. WICHERS, Holland, *President*, 1952-58
MRS. DONALD E. ADAMS, Drayton Plains, *Vice-President*, 1953-59
CHESTER W. ELLISON, Lansing, 1954-60
PRENTISS M. BROWN, Detroit, 1955-61
LEWIS G. VANDER VELDE, Ann Arbor, 1956-62
WILLIS F. DUNBAR, Kalamazoo, 1957-63
LEWIS BEESON, *Executive Secretary*

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN

Trustees and Officers

HENRY D. BROWN, Detroit, *President*
LEWIS G. VANDER VELDE, Ann Arbor, *Vice-President*
LEWIS BEESON, Lansing, *Secretary-Treasurer*
MRS. EDITH ASPHOLM, Iron River, 1955-58
ROSCOE BONISTEEL, Ann Arbor, 1955-58
KENYON BOYER, Marquette, 1956-59
CLAIR BROWN, Cassopolis, 1957-60
LOUIS W. DOLL, Bay City, 1956-59
CHARLES FOLLO, Escanaba, 1957-60
JS GRAY, Monroe, 1957-60
MRS. GERTRUDE JOHNSTON, Niles, 1956-59
MADISON KUHN, East Lansing, 1957-60
FERRIS LEWIS, Dearborn, 1955-58
ROLLAND H. MAYBEE, Mt. Pleasant, 1955-58
KNIGHT MCKESSON, Lansing, 1957-60
MILO M. QUAlFE, Highland Park, 1956-59

The Historical Society of Michigan is an organization maintained and managed by Michigan citizens who are interested in the history of their state. It includes teachers, business men, professional people, and others who write history, study history, or just enjoy reading history. Its purpose is to encourage historical research and publication and to foster local historical societies throughout the state. Membership dues to individuals, libraries, and institutions are \$5.00 per year. *Michigan History* is sent to each member.

The Michigan Historical Commission is an official state body, consisting of six members appointed by the Governor. It was first established by an act of the legislature in 1913. The Commission is custodian of the state's archives; it compiles, edits, and publishes Michigan materials; and seeks to cultivate, through the Historical Society of Michigan and other groups, a continuing interest in the history of Michigan from the early times to the present.

Michigan History is a quarterly journal containing articles by qualified writers on Michigan subjects, reviews of books related to Michigan and its past, and news of historical activities in the state. Contributions are invited. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing 13, Michigan.

The Commission maintains at Lansing the Michigan Historical Museum, a rich storehouse of artifacts and documents related to the history of the state.

Among the activities of the Commission and the Society are the following: an annual meeting is held each year in the fall, at which tours and talks on Michiganiana are enjoyed; books and pamphlets are published from time to time; a conference on the teaching of Michigan materials is held annually; historical celebrations are encouraged in various parts of the state; a program of marking historical places is sponsored; guidance is provided to local governmental and state agencies on the destruction of useless records and the preservation of records having historical value.